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Roofing



The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881).

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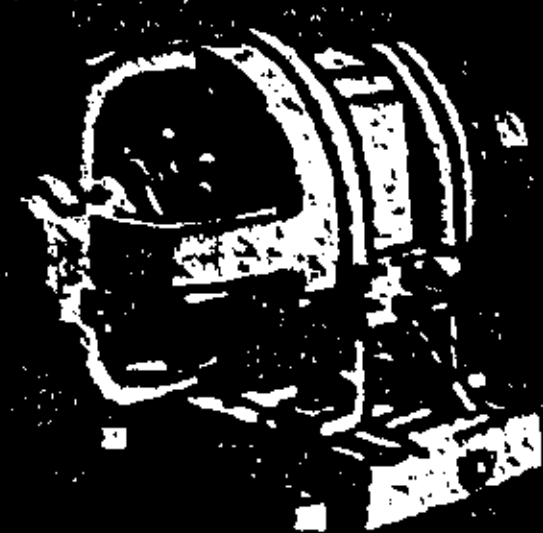
號八月九英港香

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1920.

日六廿月七

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G. E. MOTORS



REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE STARVING LORD MAYOR

LABOUR ACCUSES GOVERNMENT OF BLIND STUPIDITY.

London, September 6.
The Trades Union Congress has passed a resolution expressing its indignation at the Government's decision to allow the Lord Mayor of Cork to die, stating: "We, in the name of the whole organised labour movement, will hold the Government responsible for the death of the Mayor and remind them that such blind stupidity will render reconciliation between Ireland and England almost impossible."

CONDITIONAL RELEASE POSSIBLE

London, September 7.
It is announced in telegrams from Viege (Switzerland) that Mr. Lloyd George has declared that if a guarantee is given that the murders of Police in Ireland shall cease, he believes the Government would be prepared to release McSwiney and other hunger-strikers, adding that telegrams from Ireland proved that the unconditional release of the Lord Mayor would have a disastrous effect on the morale of the Irish Police and make government of Ireland impossible.

AMERICA UNABLE TO ACT.

New York, September 6.
The State Department has sent a letter to McSwiney's brother saying it is not in a position to protest to the British authorities against the arrest and imprisonment of one who is not a citizen of the United States.

THE "MESPO" SITUATION.

FEARS FOR A CAMP.

London, September 7.
Replying to numerous anxious enquiries with regard to the safety of the camp at Kirind, Mesopotamia, where British women and children are quartered, the War Office announces that both General Haldane and the Civil Commissioner consider the camp quite secure, and operations are about to commence which will render feasible the withdrawal of its occupants from the country soon.

BRITISH TRAIN CREW OVERWHELMED.

London, September 6.
Another regrettable episode involving the overwhelming of the British crew of an armoured train, after a gallant fight, is narrated in to-night's War Office Mesopotamia communiqué. It appears that the garrison of a camp at Samawah Railway Station was being withdrawn to the town and an armoured train covering the operation broke down. It was rushed by some 4,000 insurgents. It is reported that the crew put up a resolute defence and inflicted 500 casualties but was finally overpowered. Forty, including two British officers, are reported missing. The insurgents captured with the train one 13-pounder, one Lewis gun, three Hotchkiss machine-guns and 40 boxes of ammunition.

Reports from other parts of Mesopotamia show that the Assistant Political Officer at Hit, on the Upper Euphrates, has withdrawn by armoured car to Ramadi, while north of Bagdad a train attempting to reach Reled from Samarra was fired on and compelled to turn back. The 58th Brigade Division reached Musayis, on the Middle Euphrates, and found the bridge across the river partly destroyed.

THE COAL CRISIS.

NOT YET CONSIDERED BY TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

London, September 6.
The Trades Union Congress has adjourned till to-morrow, without touching the coal crisis.

GOVERNMENT TAKES TIME BY FORELOCK.

London, September 7.
The Government is evidently preparing for the worst, in case the miners' leaders prove obdurate, and has begun organising the distribution of food in the event of a strike. The Government has in view a partial stoppage of the railways, and arrangements for the carriage of necessities by road transport are being made. This work has been entrusted to three subordinate members of the Ministry and two civil servants. Each has been allotted one of five districts into which the country has been divided for the purpose. These Commissioners are now engaged in ascertaining what the position would be in their district in the event of a strike, and will report upon the means of relieving the distress that would follow.

THE COMING WINTER.

LABOUR'S GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

London, September 6.
At the Trade Union Congress, Mr. Thomas gloomily foreshadowed a break in the trade boom and said that all the evidence tended to show that the coming winter would be in many respects the hardest experienced for a great number of years. He declared that it was a sad commentary upon our social system that while the whole world was requiring goods, food, clothes and houses, people who were anxious to provide them were prevented from so doing.

THE ST. LEGER.

SOME FURTHER STARTERS.

London, September 6.
In the St. Leger, Manton will be ridden by Lane. Further probable starters are Caligula (A. Smith), Double Bed (Piggott) and Stronghold (Slide). Prince Galahad, Celestial and Attilius have scratched.

The betting is 9 to 4 Spion Kop; 9 to 2 Orpheus; 8 to 1 Silver; 100 to 9 Black Gauntlet; 20 to 1 Allenby and Abbots Trace.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

POLAND'S WARS.

EARLY PEACE WITH LITHUANIANS EXPECTED.

Warsaw, September 6.
Hostilities between the Poles and the Lithuanians have virtually ended. Peace negotiations are expected to be held immediately at Marienpol.

A PROTEST AGAINST POLISH INTRUSION.

London, September 6.
A telegram from Vienna states that as a protest against the occupation of Eastern Galicia by the Poles, a Cavalry Division composed of Galicians and Ukrainians under General Pawlenko, who has been actively fighting the Bolsheviks, crossed into Czechoslovakia with the whole of its staff, horses and ammunition, and has been interned.

POLAND APPEALS TO LEAGUE.

London, September 7.
The Polish Government has appealed to the League of Nations requesting mediation in the Polish-Lithuanian dispute, pointing out that an unprovoked attack was made on the Polish troops and unless an improvement takes place in the situation Poland will be compelled to declare war on Lithuania.

POLISH DELEGATES ARRESTED.

Warsaw, September 6.
The Foreign Minister's protest to Soviet Russia requesting their immediate release furnishes the first intimation that the Bolsheviks had arrested a number of Polish delegates at Minsk and are still detaining them.

UNSATISFACTORY INTERNMENT CONDITIONS.

Paris, September 6.
Foreign Office information leads to the calculation that 123,000 Bolshevik troops have taken refuge in East Prussia. The Polish Government is dissatisfied with the internment conditions as Bolshevik bands are roaming at large in East Prussia and even re-crossing the frontier, attacking Polish villages and then again taking refuge in Germany. This manoeuvre was adopted in the attack on the fortress at Orowiec and Suwalki. Poland has requested the Allies to require Germany properly to intern and disarm the refugees.

DOCKERS' MISTAKE.

HOW A SHIP WAS HELD UP.

London, September 7.
Labour's determination not to handle any munitions for Poland led to a ship being held up at Bco owing to dockers refusing to load fumigating machines aboard the vessel for Danzig, apparently under the impression that the machines were some deadly implements of war. The Council of Action has intervened and explained that the machines are intended to destroy vermin and prevent typhus and other diseases, and has urged the dockers to release their embargo.

ANOTHER SOVIET REPUBLIC.

ALLEGATION OF BRITISH INTRIGUE.

London, September 6.
A Moscow wireless message reports that a Soviet Republic has been proclaimed at Bokhara, where Red troops occupied the principal military points. Documents were found, adds the wireless, revealing British intrigues with the Afghan Government. [Bokhara is a feudatory Central Asian State attached to Turkestan and lying between it and Afghanistan. *Ed. H.K.T.*]

DUBLIN'S DILEMMA.

"A GRAVE FINANCIAL POSITION."

London, September 7.
The Government's decision to withhold its grants owing to the Dublin Corporation's allegiance to the republican parliament has resulted in the Corporation recommending that in order to meet the grave financial position created the salaries of its employees be reduced by 25 per cent. for nine months and that the Sanatorium Dispensary and Home be closed.

LORD HARDINGE AS AMBASSADOR TO PARIS.

London, September 7.
The newspapers announce that Lord Hardinge, ex-Viceroy of India, has been appointed to succeed Lord Derby as Ambassador in Paris.

WRANGLER'S SUCCESSFUL ATTACK.

Constantinople, September 6.
According to the latest official Russian news, General Wrangel's counter-offensive have been successful and the Reds are retreating rapidly towards the Dnieper.
A Warsaw message says another detachment of anti-Bolshevik Russians has left Warsaw to join Wrangel. Up to the present, 18,000 men have left to take up arms with Wrangel.

ANOTHER GERMAN INCIDENT.

Berlin, September 6.
A supply train for the French troops in Upper Silesia was held up at Esfart goods station by the Railwaymen's Committee, a million rifle cartridges being unloaded and their cases exploded. The Imperial authorities have already proceeded against the culprits.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

U. S. TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

MARRIED BY AVIATION FATALITY.

Forest Hill, September 6.
Tilden won the National Lawn Tennis Championship of America by beating Johnston by 6-1, 1-6, 7-5, 5-7, 6-3.
During the play a naval seaplane encircled the courts, when the engines stopped without warning and the machine plunged to earth and crashed in the sight of a thousand awe-stricken spectators. The two aviators were killed.

NEW MEXICAN PRESIDENT.

Mexico City, September 6.
General Obregon has been elected President of Mexico. General Obregon was formerly Minister of War. He staged the coup d'état which led to the overthrow of Carranza.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

Shanghai, September 7.
It is reported that Wu Pui-foo will be appointed Tschun of Foochow and that Li Han-chi will be transferred to another post. A special representative from Luk Wing-ting has had an interview with Wu in connection with the fighting between Kwangsi and Canton troops.

Before leaving Peking, Chan Jek-lin and Tso-Kwan declared that the strength of the Fengtien and Chihli troops remaining in the capital must be sufficient to maintain order; therefore their numbers must be unlimited.

(Other Early and Special Telegrams on Page 2.)

MUZZLED PRESS.

CANTON PROTEST AGAINST CENSORSHIP.

Having been virtually denied the right to publish what a newspaper thinks true or reasonable, and to avoid personal danger to the editors concerned, the Canton Press Association, composed of the leading journals of the city, will soon cease publishing all news relative to the present conflict between the administration and its enemy.

The censorship has been too severe and unbearable, and there seems to be no other way to avoid interference than by ignoring the issue altogether.

The action, while pathetic, forms the last and only protest against an attempt to kill the last living atom which stands for the freedom of the press. *Canton Times.*

THE CHINA STATION.

RECENT APPOINTMENTS.

Commander J. R. Harvey, who has just been advanced to that rank, was navigating lieutenant of the light cruiser *Kent*, China Station, shortly after the late war opened, and in that capacity was with the *Kent* when she fought the German cruiser *Nuremberg* in the battle of the Falkland Islands and sank her, and again at the pursuit and sinking of her sister cruiser *Dresden* off the island of Juan Fernandez. Subsequently he was navigating officer of the destroyer *Sandhurst* and commanding officer of the survey ships *Daisy* and *Kellett*. He was given the O.B.E. last year for his services.

Sub-lieutenant V. N. Sturteess has been posted to the *Hawkins*, flagship of the Commander-in-Chief of the China Station. He was appointed a midship in 1918, and reached his present rank recently. Acting Sub-lieutenant A. R. Freeman is to join the *Alacrity*, Acting Sub-lieutenant R. T. Hamilton the light cruiser *Carlisle*, Acting Sub-lieutenant R. A. Aldridge the gunboat *Bee*, Acting Lieutenant F. H. Jefferson the gunboat *Scorab*, Acting Sub-lieutenant C. B. Tidd the gunboat *Cent*, Acting Sub-lieutenant L. A. Humphrey the gunboat *Tarantula*, and Mate A. T. Woods the light cruiser *Cairo*, on the China Station, with the outgoing naval draft.

GLASGOW AND RANGOON SHIPPING SERVICE.

HENDERSON LINE'S NEW UNIT.

Messrs. P. Henderson & Co. have made a notable addition to their cargo and passenger service between Glasgow, Liverpool, and Rangoon, in the s.s. *Amarapora*, a vessel with a gross tonnage of 8,100, measuring 450 ft. in length and 59 ft. broad. Built by Messrs. Denny Brothers, Dumbarton, the *Amarapora* is one of the first passenger liners to be completed embodying in her design the latest requirements of the Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea. She is of the type known as the "two compartment" ship, and while externally similar to previous units of the Henderson line, she is divided internally into eleven water-tight compartments. A happy combination of passenger accommodation and cargo capacity has been achieved in her construction, and neither service has been sacrificed for the other. She has a carrying capacity of 10,200 tons, with accommodation for about 150 first-class passengers, and the fitting out of the vessel in respect of the latter service illustrates the progress that has been made since 1914.

A representative company had the privilege of inspecting the vessel at Queen's Dock, Glasgow, where she was receiving her first cargo. The visitors were met by members of the firm, and in the tour throughout the ship many comments were forthcoming on the convenient and up-to-date manner in which she is fitted out. Following a luncheon on board, at which Mr. J. C. Graham, of Messrs. P. Henderson & Co., presided, Mr. Mackay, Rangoon, in proposing the toast of "s.s. *Amarapora*," said he had travelled many times between this country and Rangoon, but the new steamer was the most up-to-date vessel he had seen. He believed that she was the largest unit of Messrs. Henderson's fleet, and he hoped she would long be spared to trade between Glasgow and Rangoon, and carry backwards and forwards the merchandise of the two countries. (Applause.)

The Chairman, in reply, stated that all the credit for the construction of the vessel was due to Messrs. Denny Bros., her builders, whose work, despite the fact that it had been carried on under considerable difficulty, was shown in the *Amarapora* to be up to the standard of pre-war excellence.

POLICE RESERVE.

WAITING FOR THE MEDALS.

Judging from replies which we have received to inquiries, there does not appear to be good ground for the hopes of a reconstitution of the Police Reserve. The means by which the services of this organisation will be given a fitting recognition, namely, medals for work and meritorious certificates to all members, are being considered in responsible quarters.

We learn that the certificates are now ready and will be distributed to members of the Police Reserve on the arrival here from Home of the medals which were ordered several months ago.

IS MACGREGOR ROSS A SCOT?

PROBLEM OF AN "UNDESIRABLE"

What to do with MacGregor Ross is a problem that daily grows more pressing for the United States Immigration officials on Ellis Island. England does not want him, and the United States cannot prove that he was born in Scotland, and Ross urges that he himself cannot remember where he was born.

It is charged that he is a member of the Industrial Workers of the World. He has been very active in its affairs on the Pacific Coast, and has been ordered to be deported as an undesirable alien.

To the Federal authorities in Seattle Ross's name sounded so Scottish that they arrested him with 85 aliens recently and sent him to Ellis Island. Ross told the officials he has quite sure he was not born on the other side of the Atlantic, although he does not know exactly where he was born, and he cannot remember his parents. He claims the United States as his native land, but there are no records to prove it.

Ross's earliest recollection is of selling papers on the Bowery in New York in 1864, when he was about ten years old. He remembers driving a canal team in Pennsylvania and going West later.

Assistant Secretary of Labour Louis F. Post, who reviewed the case, signed the order for deportation. To deport an alien, however, it is necessary to obtain a passport from the country to which he is to be sent. The British authorities, in the absence of proof, refuse to believe that he is a British subject, and will not issue a passport. Negotiations are proceeding with the British Ambassador at Washington. *Central News.*

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 4s.2/4d.

THE WEATHER.

2 p.m. Barometer:—29.71. Temperature:—89. Humidity:—87.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

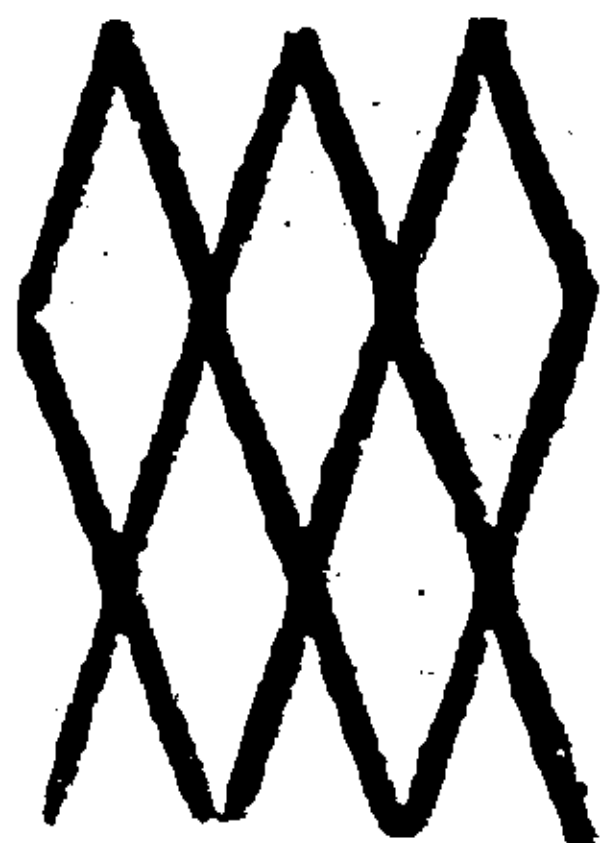
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

Wiseman, Lt. 1st Annual shareholders' meeting—12.30 p.m.

NOTICES.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE MARNE ANNIVERSARY.

Paris, Sept. 5.

M. Millerand, Marshals Joffre, Foch and Pétain, also the War
Minister and many civil and military personalities, attended the
Meaux ceremony commemorating the Marne victory. M. Millerand
in his speech eulogized the soldiers of 1914, winding up with a ringing
appeal for concord and harmony to overcome the present great
difficulties of reorganisation and reconstruction.—Havas.

POLAND AND LITHUANIA.

London, Sept. 4.

The Polish-Lithuanian situation is most confusing. Berlin
persistently in announcing fighting and publishes a Lithuanian semi-
official communique declaring that the Lithuanians succeeded in
driving back the Poles twenty-five verstas on the entire Grodno-
Suwalki front.

HOMELESS NEW YORKERS.

London, Sept. 5.

The "Daily Chronicle" correspondent at New York states that
the approach of 1st October, the general annual moving day, sees
New York faced with a most serious housing crisis. It is estimated
that a hundred and sixty thousand families are moving voluntarily,
but thousands of others have been given notice to quit and are unable
to find new quarters. It is expected that altogether nearly half a
million will be homeless. Matters are complicated by the strike of
furniture removers.

THE BRESLAU INCIDENTS.

Berlin, Sept. 5.

The German Minister for Foreign Affairs and Prussian Home
Minister called personally upon the French Ambassador to offer
apologies for the Breslau happenings, giving also an assurance that
the French demands will receive full satisfaction.—Havas.

ASTOUNDING DOCUMENTS.

London, Sept. 4.

It is reported that a search of the German Prefecture of Police
at Katowitz has resulted in the discovery of a considerable secret
store of arms, ammunition and confidential documents. The search
of the headquarters of the German militants likewise led to finding
"astounding" documents.

THE AMERICAN COAL STRIKE.

London, Sept. 6.

The "Times" correspondent at Washington says that hopes are
entertained that the anthracite strike will end during the present
week. The men are reported to be following the advice of their Union
leaders, who have not sanctioned the strike. The American Federation
of Labour announces that any subsidiary organisation joining an
unauthorised strike will be struck off its lists.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

DUTCH INDIES AND JAPAN.

Singapore, September 4.

A Commission, including the Presidents of the two Banks, is
leaving Java for Japan to encourage better relations between the
Dutch and Japan.

THE LATE SIR EVELYN ELLIS.

Singapore, September 5.

The papers record with regret the death of Sir Evelyn Ellis who
left Hongkong for Singapore in 1896.AMERICA AND EUROPEAN
POLITICS.TEXT OF AMERICAN NOTE
TO THE ALLIES.The following is the full text of
the American Note delivered to
the Italian Embassy at Washing-
ton by the State Department on
August 11th:-Excellency, The agreeable
intimation which you have con-
veyed to the State Department
that the Italian Government
would welcome a statement of
the views of this Government on
the situation presented by the
Russian advance into Poland
deserves prompt response and I
will attempt without delay a
definition of this Government's
position not only as to the situa-
tion arising from Russian military
pressure upon Poland but also as
to certain cognate and inseparable
phases of the Russian question
viewed more broadly.

FOR FREE POLAND.

This Government believes in a
united, free and autonomous
Polish State and the people of the
United States are earnestly
solicitous for the maintenance of
Poland's political independence
and territorial integrity. This
attitude we will not depart from
and the policy of this Govern-
ment will be directed to the
employment of all available
means to render it effectual.The Government therefore
takes no exception to the efforts
apparently being made in some
quarters to arrange an armistice
between Poland and Russia; but
would not, at least for the
present, participate in any
plan for the expansion of
the armistice negotiations into
a general European conference,
which would in all probability in-
volve two results, from both of
which this country strongly re-
coils, viz: the recognition of the
Bolshevik regime and a settle-
ment of Russian problems almost
inevitably upon the basis of a
dismemberment of Russia.

SOLICITUDE FOR RUSSIANS.

From the beginning of the
Russian revolution in March,
1917, to the present moment the
Government and the people of the
United States have been follow-
ing its development with friendly
sympathy and with profound
sympathy for the efforts of the
Russian people to reconstruct
national life upon the broad basis
of popular self-government.The Government of the United
States, reflecting the spirit of the
people, has at all times desired to
help the Russian people in that
spirit. All its relations with
Russia and with other nations in
matters affecting the latter's
interests have been so conceived
and governed.The Government of the United
States was the first government
to acknowledge the validity of
the revolution and to give re-
cognition to the provisional gov-
ernment of Russia. Almost
immediately thereafter it became
necessary for the United States
to enter the war against Ger-
many and in that undertak-
ing to become closely associated
with the allied nations, includ-
ing, of course, Russia. The
war weariness of the masses of
the Russian people was fully
known to the Government and
sympathetically comprehended.Prudence, self-interest and
loyalty to our associates made it
desirable that we should give
moral and material support to the
provisional government which
was struggling to accomplish a
two-fold task—to carry on the war
with vigour and at the same time
to reorganise the life of the nation
and establish a stable govern-
ment based on popular sov-
ereignty.Quite independent of these
motives, however, was the sincere

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Best steel razors.	Bronze hair pins.
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Every "H.C. MAKE" article carries with it a full guarantee of sterling
quality, lowest possible price and assured satisfaction. Unless these
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HOP CHEONG

Manufacturers & Exporters of High Grade Furniture.
Telephone No. 451. 55, Queen's Road Central.friendship of the Government and
the people of the United
States for the great Russian
nation, and the friendship
manifested by Russia towards
this nation in a time of trial and
distress has left with us an
imperishable sense of gratitude.It was as grateful friends that
we sent to Russia an Expert
Commission to aid in bringing
about such a reorganisation of
the Railroad transportation
system of the country as would
reinvigorate its whole economic
life and so ensure to the well-
being of the Russian people.
While deeply regretting the with-
drawal of Russia from the war
at a critical time and the
disastrous surrender of Bres-
lau, the United States has
fully understood that the people
of Russia were in no wise
responsible.

FAITH IN RUSSIA.

The United States maintains
unimpaired its faith in the
Russian people, in their high
character and their future. That
they will overcome the existing
anarchy, suffering and destitution
we do not entertain the slightest
doubt. That the distressing
character of Russia's condition
has many historical parallels and
the United States is confident
that restored free and united
Russia will again take a leading
place in the world, joining with
the other free nations in
upholding peace and orderly
justice.Until that time shall arrive the
United States feels that friend-
ship and honour require that
Russia's interest must be
generously protected and that as
far as possible all decisions of
importance to it and especially
concerning its sovereignty over
the territory of the former
Russian Empire, be held in abey-
ance by this feeling of friendship
and honourable obligation to the
great nation whose brave and
heroic self-sacrifice contributed so
much to the successful termina-
tion of the war.

LITHUANIA.

The Government of the United
States was so guided in its
reply to the Lithuanian Nation-
al Council on October 15,
1919, and in its persistent re-
fusal to recognise the Baltic
States as separate nations
independent of Russia. The
same spirit was manifested in
the note of this Government of
March 24, 1920, in which it was
stated with reference to certain
proposed settlements in the Near
East that no final decision should
or can be made without the con-
sent of Russia.In line with these important
declarations of policy the United
States withheld its approval from
the decision of the Supreme
Council at Paris recognising the
independence of the so-called
Republics of Georgia and Azer-
baijan, and so instructed its
representative in Southern Russia,
Rear Admiral Newton A. Mc-
Cully.

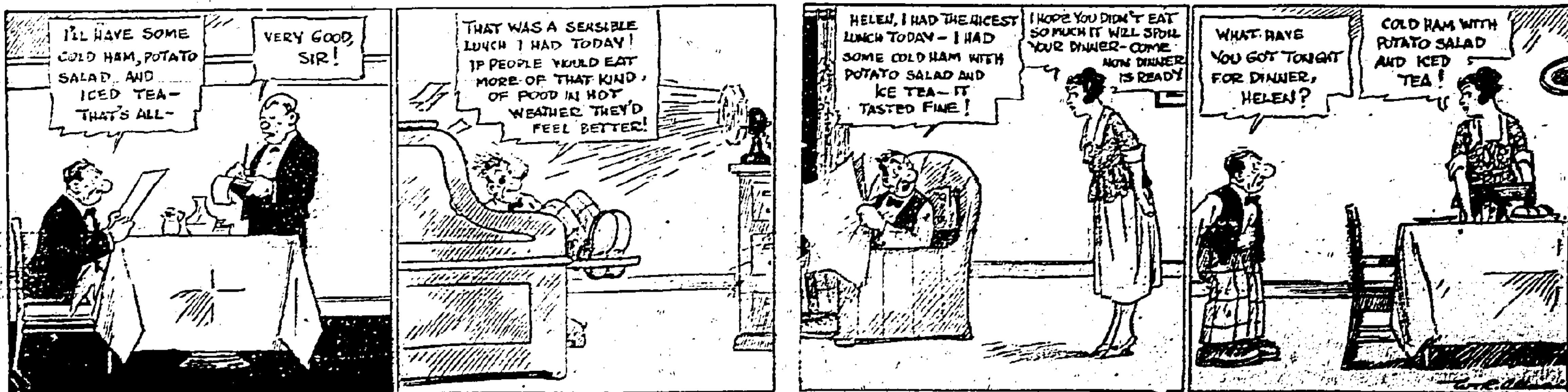
ARMENIA AND RUSSIA.

Finally, while gladly giving re-
cognition to the independence of
Armenia, the Government of the
United States has taken the posi-
tion that the final determination
of its boundaries must not be
made without Russia's co-operation
and agreement.Not only is Russia concerned
because a considerable part of the
territory of the new State of
Armenia, when it shall be defined,
formerly belonged to the Russian
Empire, equally important is
the fact that Armenia must have
the good will and the protective
friendship of Russia if it is to
remain independent and free.These illustrations show with
what consistency the Government
of the United States has been
guided in its foreign policy by
loyal friendship for Russia.We are unwilling that while it
is helpless in the grip of a non-
representative government whose
only sanction is brutal force,
Russia shall be weakened still
further by a policy of dismember-
(Continued on Page 3.)

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS.

Tom Gets a Double Order.

BY ALLMAN.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
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"PORTLAND CEMENT."

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 140 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THERAPION No. 4

THERAPION No. 5

THERAPION No. 6

THERAPION No. 7

THERAPION No. 8

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THERAPION No. 10

NOTICES

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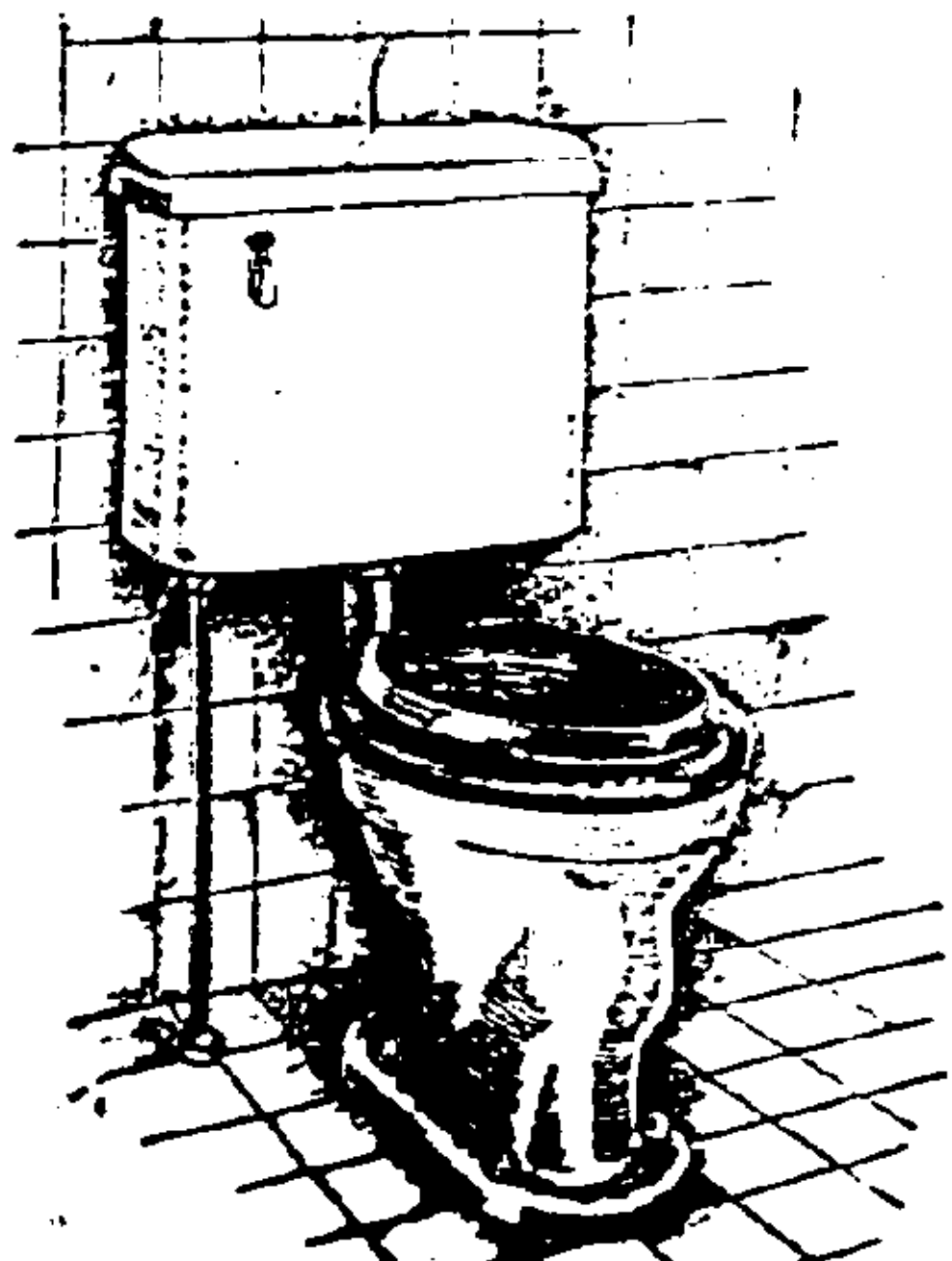
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AMERICA AND EUROPEAN
POLITICS.

Continued from Page 2

ment inconsistent with Russian
interests. With the desire of the
Allied Powers to bring about a
perfect solution of the existing
difficulties in Europe this Govern-
ment is of course in hearty ac-
cord and will support any
justifiable steps to that end.NO RECOGNITION FOR
BOLSHEVISM.It is unable to perceive,
however, that a recognition of
the Soviet regime would promote
much to accomplish this object
and it is therefore adverse to any
dealing with the Soviet regime
beyond the narrow narrow
boundaries to which a discussion
of an armistice can be confined.That the present rulers of
Russia do not rule by the will or
the consent of any considerable
proportion of the Russian people
is an incontestable fact although
nearly two and a half years have
passed since they seized the
machinery of government prom-
ising to protect the Constituent
Assembly against alleged con-
spiracy against it. They have
not yet permitted anything in the
nature of a popular election. The
moment when the work of
creating a popular representative
government based upon uni-
versal suffrage was nearing com-
pletion the Bolsheviks, although
in number an inconsiderable
minority of the people, by force
and cunning seized the powers
and have continued to use them
with the utmost oppression to
maintain themselves in power.

RUSSIANS MUST FIND A WAY.

Without any desire to inter-
fere in the internal affairs of the
Russian people, or to suggest
what kind of government they
should have, the Government of
the United States does express
the hope that they will soon find
a way to set up a government
representing their free will and
purpose. When that time comes
the United States will con-
sider the measures of practical
assistance which can be taken
to promote the restoration of
Russia provided Russia has not
taken itself wholly out of the pale
of the friendly interest of other
nations by the pillage and oppres-
sion of the Poles.It is not possible for the Govern-
ment of the United States to re-
cognize the present rulers of
Russia as a Government with
which relations common to friend-
ly governments can be main-
tained. But this conviction has noth-
ing to do with any particular
politics of social structure which
the Russian people themselves
may deem fit to embrace. It rests
upon a wholly different set of facts.
These facts which none dispute
have convinced the Government
of the United States against
its will that the existing regime
in Russia is based upon the
negation of every principle of
honour and good faith and every
usage and convention under-lying the whole structure of
international law; the negation
in short of every principle upon
which it is possible to have
harmonious and trustful relations
whether of nations or of
individuals.The responsible leaders of the
regime have frequently and
openly boasted that they are
willing to sign agreements and
undertakings with foreign
Powers while not having the
slightest intention of observing
such undertakings or carrying
out such agreements. This
attitude of disregard of obligations
voluntarily entered into they base
upon the theory that no contract
or agreement made with a non-
Bolshevik government can have
any moral force for them. They
have not only avowed this as a
doctrine but have exemplified it
in practice.

SPREAD PROPAGANDA.

Indeed upon numerous oc-
casions the responsible spokes-
men of this power and its official
agencies have declared that it is
their understanding that the very
existence of Bolshevism in
Russia, the maintenance of their
own rule, depends and must
continue to depend upon the oc-
currence of revolution in all other
great civilized nations including
the United States, which will
overthrow and destroy their
Government and set up Bolshevik
rule in their stead.They have made it quite plain
that they intend to use every
means, including, of course,
diplomatic agencies, to promote
such revolutionary movements in
other countries. It is true that
they have in various ways ex-
pressed their willingness to give
assurances and guarantees that
they will not abuse the privileges
and immunities of diplomatic
agencies by using them for this
purpose.

WORLD REVOLUTION.

In view of their own declara-
tions already referred to such
assurances and guarantees can-
not be very seriously regarded.
Moreover it is within the knowl-
edge of the Government of the
United States that the Bolshevik
Government is itself subject to
the control of a political faction
with extensive international ram-
ifications through the Third Inter-
national and that this body,
which is heavily subsidized by
the Bolshevik Government, from
the public revenue of Russia, has
for its openly avowed aim
the promotion of Bolshevism and
revolution throughout the world.
The leaders of the Bolsheviks
have boasted that their promises
of noninterference with other
nations would in no wise bind
the agency of this body. There is
no room for reasonable doubt that
such agents would receive the
support and protection of any
diplomatic agencies the Bolsh-
eviks might have in other
countries. Inevitably, therefore,
the diplomatic service of the
Bolshevik Government would be
an exchange for intrigue and the
preparation of revolt against the
institutions and laws of countries
with which it was at peace; which
would be an abuse of friendship

AERIAL MAILS IN JAPAN.

MR. GOTO'S
PERFORMANCES.The aerial mail flight by Mr.
Goto Yukiehi, a civil aviator,
which was arranged for by the
Kyoto Aviation Exhibition, sup-
ported by the Osaka Asahi, was
to take place on the 20th August,
but was prevented by the stormy
weather experienced on that day
and on the following day, Sunday
(22nd August) dawned very fine,
and the projected flight was car-
ried out on that day. Mr. Goto's
machine, with a mail bag contain-
ing 3,108 commemorative post-
cards of the Aviation Exhibition,
bearing the aviator's signature,
left the Fukuoka Parade Ground
at Kyoto at 9.40 a.m., and arrived
at the Osaka Parade Ground at
10.18 a.m., amidst the cheering of
the crowd who had assembled to
see its arrival. On arrival, the
mail matter was immediately
taken to the Osaka Central Post
Office on a motor car. The avia-
tor started on the return journey
at 3.15 p.m. carrying a mail bag
containing 1,760 commemorative
post-cards, on board his machine.
He also carried 30,000 handbills,
urging the necessity of
popular encouragement for the
progress of aviation. While
in the air, the aviator
distributed these handbills broad-
cast among the citizens, who
struggled with one another to get
hold of them when they came to
the ground. After making a
circuit over the ground of the
Kyoto Aviation Exhibition Mr.
Goto landed at the Fukuoka
Parade Ground at about 3.30 p.m.Mr. Goto is one of the most
popular Japanese aviators. He
gained the first prize for the
highest altitude at the competitive
flights which took place at the
Suzaki Reclamation Ground in
Tokyo recently.to which enlightened governments
cannot subject themselves.

NO COMMON GROUND.

In the view of this Government
there cannot be any common
ground upon which it can stand
with a Power whose concep-
tions of international relations are
entirely alien to its own and so
utterly repugnant to its moral
sense; there can be no mutual
confidence of trust or respect
even if pledges are to be given
and instruments made with a
 cynical repudiation of their
obligations already in the mind
of one of the parties.We cannot recognise or hold
official relations with or give
friendly receipt on to the agents
of a Government which is
determined and bound to con-
spire against our institution;
whose diplomats will be the or-
ganizers of dangerous revolt;
whose spokesmen say that they
sign agreements with no intention
of keeping them.

IN CONCLUSION.

To summarize the position of
this Government I would say,
therefore, in response to Your
Excellency's inquiry, that it would
regard with satisfaction a declara-
tion by the Allied and Associated
Powers that the territorial integ-
rity and true boundaries of
Russia shall be respected.These boundaries should prop-
erly include the whole of the
former Russian Empire with
the exception of Finland and
proper ethnic Poland, and such
territory as may by agreement
form a part of the Armenian
State.The aspirations of those nations
for independence are legitimate
which were forcibly annexed and
their liberation from oppressive
alien rule involved no aggression
against Russian territory and
has received the sanction of the
public opinion of all free peoples.Such a declaration presupposes
the withdrawal from such
territory embraced by these
boundaries, and in the opinion
of this Government should be
accompanied by the
announcement that no trans-
gression by Poland, Finland, or
any other Power of the line so
drawn and proclaimed will be
permitted.Thus only can the Bolshevik
regime be deprived of its false but
effective appeal to Russian
nationalism and compelled to
meet the inevitable challenge of
reason and self respect which the
Russian people, secure from
invasion and territorial violation,
are sure to address to a social
philosophy that degrades them,
and a tyranny that oppresses
them.The policy herein outlined will
command the support of this
Government.

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CARPENTIER'S PLANS.

ANXIOUS TO MEET
LEVINSKY AND DEMPSEY.

George Carpentier has returned to Paris after his tour in America, "richer by many thousands of pounds," and in an interview, of which Mr. R. Bannison sends an account to the *Daily Telegraph*, talked frankly of his plans.

"My tour," he said, "has been a round of wonders; so wonderful has it been that I am about to go to my house in Dieppe and try and understand it all. I would appreciate it to the full.

"And then I shall return to America, so that I may fight Bathing Levinsky, who is said by his countrymen to be the best of all the light heavy-weight boxers in the world. About the middle of October we are to meet. If I win then I shall be happier, and more certain of myself in my efforts to get a match with Jack Dempsey for the world's championship.

"It is not that I have ever feared that my right to a fight with Dempsey would be questioned. But, wanting to fight Dempsey and getting him to defend his title are two vastly different propositions. The way to match-making was never easy. And, since I believe it bad for any boxer to keep off fighting for an indefinite period, I have gladly accepted the chance to try conclusions with Levinsky.

MUST NOT REST.

"The man who makes fighting a profession and does not seek every reasonable opportunity to take part in serious contests must suffer to have his capacity to fight impaired. So, until Dempsey is ready, I go on fighting, because fighting is my trade.

"After my victory over Beckett I was prepared to meet the champion at the earliest possible moment. Mr. C. B. Cochran offered me such terms that neither I nor any other man could refuse, and I am under an agreement with that promoter until the end of the present year to battle for the title. That is, if Mr. Cochran secures the signature of Dempsey, I must fight under his auspices, and the match would take place in London, where I have won my greatest successes, and where people are my friends.

"I have never seen Dempsey, but before I left New York on board the French steamer *La Lorraine* my manager saw Mr. Jack Kearns, who looks after the affairs of the champion, and he was most decided in his determination not to defend his title outside his own country. If that be the definite and unalterable decision of Dempsey, I do not blame him in the least degree, though I have all along clung to the belief that he would come to Europe, for, really, the purse offered by Mr. Cochran is a tremendous one, and one which before I went to America I never supposed Dempsey would be privileged to share in his own country.

"But, as you know, Dempsey has been exonerated from the charge of evading military service, and with the introduction of a law which will permit 'decision' contests in the New York State, I have a feeling that American promoters will seek to outbid Mr. Cochran. For my own part, the promoting side of the fight matters little or nothing. I can only say that of all places in the world there is none better in which I should like what may be my last fight to take place than London.

WILLING TO RETURN
TO AMERICA.

"But it takes two men to make a fight, and if Dempsey will not yield in his determination not to fight outside America, then I must go to the States and fight there.

"With very few exceptions American people believe—indeed, they did not hesitate to tell me—that it is as certain as anything can be that Dempsey will knock me out. They say of him that he is the greatest heavy-weight the world has known since the Fitzsimmons era. I am free to admit that it is. That is why it was my ambition to meet him when and where he

SINN FEIN'S ROUGH JUSTICE.

FARMER'S HARD LABOUR
ON OWN FARM.

An amusing story of the sitting of a Dail Eireann Court comes from the West of Ireland. A merchant in a Western town sued a farmer for money which was owing to him and obtained a decree from the County Court Judges, but when the Sheriff handed the decree he stated that it was useless to try to execute it at present. Meanwhile it was reported to Sinn Fein that the farmer had contributed a considerable sum of money to the Irish National Loan, and the matter was thereupon investigated.

A few nights later a motor-car containing four men drove to the merchant's house and the men commanded him to accompany them to an unknown destination. He was taken to a schoolhouse, where he found a Sinn Fein Court-martial sitting. The farmer was there also.

The case was heard at some length, and the Court retired. When it reassembled the president announced that men had already been sent to the farmer's land to drive his cattle to the town. The merchant was directed to sell the cattle and to recoup himself from the proceeds to the amount of his debt, the balance to be lodged in the Court for return to the farmer.

The president added that in addition the farmer was sentenced to two months hard labour on his own farm, as his conduct was calculated to bring the Republic into contempt. It is said that the farmer is now working on his own farm under a volunteer picket.

At a Sinn Fein Court at Mohill three men found guilty of injuring the property of local Protestant residents were given stiff sentences, and payment of compensation was imposed on them.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR AT
TSINGTAU.

Tsingtau, Aug. 10.—Sir Charles Eliot, British Ambassador at Tokyo, who is touring through China, stayed last night at the British Consulate in Tsingtau on his way here. He arrived here this evening by the 7.30 p.m. train accompanied by Colonel Kusalabe, Japanese Military President at Tsingtau. His Excellency was received at the Station by many noted people and immediately went to the Grand Hotel. The Ambassador will leave for Shanghai on the 24th.

will meet me. Assuming that Mr. Cochran is not successful in bringing Dempsey to England, it is likely that the fight will take place in July of next year just outside New York, in the open.

"I see that Joe Beckett is anxious to show that my victory over him was a 'fluke.' Like every other British boxer, I have great regard for Beckett. If it is possible for me to give him a second match I shall be happy to do so. But good sportsman that I know him to be I am sure he will appreciate my position. It is this—After five years of war, during which I not only lost a fortune, but, during that time, earned no more than a few shillings a week, I, at the earliest opportunity, defended my title of heavy-weight champion of Europe, and surely I may be excused for making a fight for the world's championship the one last and greatest object of my fighting life.

"After that I want to retire from the ring, for I have other interests outside the ring. And besides, after I have fought Dempsey, I should have a fortune of at least £100,000, which will be all the money I need ever want and hope to have. With such a fortune, when yet not 30 years of age, I shall say, with all the sincerity and appreciation in me, that I have been well blessed, and that the life of the boy of Lons who became a professional 'scrapper' when but 12 years of age, and whose first fight was for 5 francs is indeed a romance."

SOLDIER CANNOT SUE.

ACTION FOR BACK
PAY FAILS.

Mr. Justice Acton, in the King's Bench Division, London, recently, delivered judgment in the petition of right by Frederick Leaman, of Cleveland Place, Dawlish, formerly a corporal in the Mechanical Transport section of the Royal Army Service Corps, against the Crown, claiming arrears of pay alleged to be due. Leaman enlisted in September, 1914, and the rate of pay then offered was 6s a day, and the period of service was for one year or the duration of the war. He drew pay at the rate of 6s a day till June, 1916, when he was informed that he had enlisted for seven years with the colours and five years with the reserve at 1s a day, and that he was in debt to the extent of £120. His pay was reduced, and he was compelled to repay the amount. He now asked for payment at 1s a day. The Crown took the preliminary point that the claimant had no right of action.

His lordship, quoting Lord Esher, said the law was as clear as the sun, and had been laid down over and over again that all engagements between those in military service and the Crown were voluntary on the part of the Crown, and gave no occasion for an action in respect of any alleged contract. Plaintiff's position in the present case was distinguishable, because previous cases dealt with officers, whereas this case dealt with a soldier, but Lord Esher's words were sufficiently comprehensive to cover both. It might be that there was a species of contract entered into, but it is by no means followed that it vested in a soldier the right to enforce by a petition of right the payment of sums to which he claimed to be entitled in respect of his services to the Crown as a soldier. The claim was dismissed.

EASTER AS FIXED FESTIVAL.

HOUSE OF LORDS DEBATE.

In the House of Lords recently Lord Desborough drew attention to the inconveniences arising from Easter being a movable feast, and from an antiquated calendar, and moved—

"That His Majesty's Government be requested to summon a conference at the earliest possible opportunity to consider the advisability of the establishment of a fixed date for the celebration of Easter and of the reform of the calendar."

He said the change was desired by many Chambers of Commerce. It was possible for Easter Sunday to vary within a period of 35 days—from March 22 to April 25. That affected the Whitsuntide holiday correspondingly.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said that among the Anglican bishops recently gathered from all parts of the world in London there was a unanimous feeling that they had no objection whatever to the Easter festival being fixed instead of movable as at present. They did not wish the holiday, especially in England, to be divorced from the period of the ecclesiastical celebration. The Anglican Church would expect the concurrence of the Roman Catholic community in the change. It would be very desirable that Easter Sunday should be fixed for some Sunday coming within the 35 days within which it now occurred.

The Earl of Onslow, for the Government, said the matter was one primarily for the Christian Churches, and on that they required fuller and more definite information. But, even if all the Churches were favourable to the change, he asked whether the present time, especially in view of the political conditions in Eastern Europe, was a suitable time for taking up the question. The Government, while sympathetic to the proposal, thought that not until more settled and normal times could any satisfactory results be expected from such an international conference as was proposed.

The motion was withdrawn.

BUSINESS FINANCE.

ARE OUR BANKING
FACILITIES ADEQUATE?

Leonard J. Reid writes in a Home paper:

Few subjects arouse more lively controversy in business circles than the question of the adequacy of the methods of British banks meeting the demands of British industry.

It is a subject that has to be approached carefully, but taking a broad view, it may be stated that British industry since the armistice has on the whole been very successfully supplied with financial accommodation.

So, broadly speaking, British manufacturers cannot up till now complain that their efforts since the war have been unduly hampered by lack of supplies of credit. That, however, is not to say that bankers' methods and their attitude towards the finance of manufacture are incapable of improvement.

NEW DEPARTURES IN BRITISH
BANKING.

Sober post-war reflection emphasises the desire for a revolution in British banking. Nevertheless, British bankers, like other people, have certainly learnt lessons from the war, and have taken important steps to keep pace with the modern requirements of industry.

It used to be said that the German banker looked for prospects of successful development, the British banker looked only for solid existing security.

Such a comparison, whatever may have been the case before the war, is to-day entirely untrue.

Take an instance at random. A recent prospectus showed that an entirely new and promising manufacturing concern was being financed in its development stage by temporary advances from one of the great joint stock banks, the latter taking as security mortgage debentures in the new company. Such a policy has been freely adopted.

The most prominent of recent features in British industry has been amalgamation into bigger manufacturing units. Our bankers were not slow to see that bigger industrial concerns meant a need for bigger banks. That realisation was the moving force behind the great banking amalgamation.

But this very amalgamation has one result of which manufacturers complain—entirely without reason according to the view of bankers. The process of absorption, says the manufacturer, removes responsible control to London, and intimate touch with local conditions is lost.

The responsible head of a local bank would be in constant touch with every passing phase and every feature in the outlook, say, of the busi-ness and boot trades, or whatever be the local occupations. He had to consider only the situation as he saw it before him.

Now, so runs the argument, he is only the puppet of London headquarters, which are out of touch. Without entering into the merits of the question, one may say that the institution of local boards in manufacturing centres capable of authoritative advice and guidance (generally to be accepted at headquarters) is worthy of closer consideration.

THE BANKERS' PROBLEMS.

As regards short credit, industrial complaints are less common. Long credit is a different matter. It is complained that the local branch, with eyes on advances from headquarters, is often too importunate in its demands for repayment instalments.

These demands the manufacturer will find becoming more insistent at the time that is for him the most inconvenient—namely, in times of slack trade. That is one of the great problems for the study of bankers and industrialists.

But in all this, let not the manufacturers forget that bankers have also their troubles. Banking is the handmaid of industry, but it is sometimes overlooked that bankers have other problems to think of as well as the finance of domestic industry—vastly and vitally important though that be. Let them remember that British banking and banking

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The Steamship
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5,200 Tons.
will be despatched for STRAITS PORTS, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP direct, on or about

MONDAY, the 13th September.
For Freight apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.
Hongkong, September 7th, 1920.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

Cricket nets will be up for practice on Monday, 13th September, weather permitting. Members are requested to consult notices in the Pavilion as to arrangements for cricket and tennis.

L. S. GREENHILL,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1920.

NOTICE.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE &
COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2 Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of SEPTEMBER 1920 at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July 1920. THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 7th to 21st September 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order
M. MANUK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1920.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG TUTORIAL &
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE

43, Bonham Road.
Opposite the University.
Tel. No. 732. P.O. Box, 593.
Principal
JOHN P. JONES, B.Sc., M.E. Min.

The Institute affords Special Preparation (Class and Private, Day and Evening, Oral and Correspondence) for University Matriculation and Degree Examinations. New Session has now commenced. Tutorial Classes are being conducted in English, Mathematics, Trigonometry, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, History, Geography, Latin and French, for Hongkong University July Examinations. Private Tuition can also be had in these subjects. Prospects on application.

methods are travelling fast, under difficult circumstances, in the wake of moving conditions and requirements.

Finally, all must own in the one matter which vitally (though sometimes indirectly) affects the manufacturer, namely the financing of overseas commerce, a remarkable advance has been made.

A QUADRUPLE SUICIDE.
A case of double *shinju* is reported from Fukuoka prefecture, Japan. In the small hours of the 23rd August two waitresses in the employ of a restaurant in the town of Idzuka-cho, Kaho-gun, took poison with their lovers. It seems that the two young men who had been squandering their fathers' money in dissipation, had finally been disinherited. Unable to raise the necessary funds to keep themselves in frequent touch with their women, these four resolved on *shinju* together.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

QUEEN'S DISPENSARY.

NOTICE.

We beg to announce that the Queen's Dispensary has

been removed to ST.

GEORGE'S BUILDINGS,

(OPPOSITE STAR FERRY).

HARPER AND CO., LTD.

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NOTICE.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, HONGKONG.

Term commences Monday, September 13th.

Applicants for admission should attend in the Great Hall at 9 a.m. on Saturday, September 11th. Prospectus 1920-21 upon application to the Headmaster.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday, the 9th September 1920,

commencing at 10.30 a.m. at No. 18 Godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon. A Large Quantity of Flat, Round and Square Bar Iron, Steel and Iron Plates etc.

also
S 50 bales Cotton Belting, ex s.s. Harold Dollar, arrived on 17th. D April, 1918.

and
A Large Quantity of Sundry Goods.

Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

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LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate, versed in literature, has been a teacher in European Schools and has been in this Colony for over twenty years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of first rate certificates as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to No. 132, Queen's Road, Central, 2nd floor.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

An Interim Dividend of \$5 per share has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June 1920. Such interim dividend will be payable on and after Tuesday, 14th September 1920 at the Offices of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be closed from 7th to 14th September 1920 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1920.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Position by qualified Mechanical Engineer (British), possesses good knowledge of Electrical Work & Commercial Engineering. Apply Box 450 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—To rent, unfurnished 4 or 5 roomed house, from January first. Middle level or Peak preferred. Apply Post Office Box 463.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Land at Kowloon, about 16,945 square feet, in a very desirable position for European dwellings. For full particulars apply to—Linstead & Davis, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—Two storied House (4 large and 2 small rooms, kitchen, servants' quarters, &c.) in Kowloon. Available from 1st November next. Apply by letter to Butterfield & Swire.

NOTICE.

We have this day established ourselves as Consulting Engineers and Surveyors.

BEST & MAY.

13 Charter Road.

NOTICE.

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Fifty cents per share has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June, 1920.

Such Interim Dividend will be payable on and after FRIDAY, 17th September, 1920 at the Offices of the Company, where shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be closed from 6th to 16th September, 1920 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered. By Order of the Board of Directors.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO. General Managers.

NOTICE.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

A Grand Illuminated Promenade Concert will be held in the grounds of the K.C.C. on Saturday, September 11th, at 9 p.m. The Full Band of the Welsh Regiment will perform (by permission of Lieut.-Col. Wyndham and Officers), and several well-known local artists will appear. Admission \$1.00.

NOTICE.

From the 1st September Mr. L. Gain has been appointed manager of the firm in Hongkong to replace Mr. Gaujoir, former manager, leaving Hongkong for the Head Office in Tientsin.

R. GAUJOIR, General Manager
Brossard Mopin & Co.

NOTICE.

JOSEPH BROTHERS

I hereby give notice that I have returned to the Colony and that the Power of Attorney given by me on behalf of myself and my firm to Messrs. Ruben Julian and R. M. G. Silva ceased to be effective as from the 9th August 1920.

(Signed) E. M. Joseph b.
JOSEPH BROS.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1920.

MUSTARD & CO.

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Medium weight with

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LONDON SERVICE

Ship	Departure	Destination
"LYCAON"	10th Sept.	London, Amsterdam & Hamburg
"ACHILLES"	11th Sept.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"MENTOR"	21st Sept.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"TEIRESIAS"	19th October	London, Rotterdam & Antwerp
"KEEMUN"	21st October	London, Amsterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

Ship	Departure	Destination
"CYCLOPS"	11th Sept.	Genoa, Marseilles, L'pool & Glasgow
"EURYPYLUS"	3rd October	Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool
"TITAN"	10th October	Genoa, Marseilles, L'pool & Glasgow
"PELEUS"	19th October	Genoa, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE

Ship	Departure	Destination
"TYNDAREUS"	6th October	Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver
"TEUCER"	20th October	Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver
"INION"	12th Nov.	Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver

NEW YORK SERVICE

Ship	Departure	Destination
"MENTOR"	21st September	for London direct
"STENTOR"	8th October	for London direct
"TEIRESIAS"	19th October	for London direct
"IDOMENEUS"	3rd November	for Liverpool via Marseilles

As per Joint Service Advertisement on Page 2.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE

Ship	Departure	Destination
"MENTOR"	21st September	for London direct
"STENTOR"	8th October	for London direct
"TEIRESIAS"	19th October	for London direct
"IDOMENEUS"	3rd November	for Liverpool via Marseilles

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CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "DELIGHT" From SEATTLE

The above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Yaumatei Godowns Co., (at Yaumatei typhoon shelter) and stored at Consignee's risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 13th inst. at 2.15 p.m. All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after 13th inst. will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO. As Operators. U. S. Shipping Board. 1st Floor, Hotel Mansions.

CONSIGNEES.

STRUTHERS & DIXON INC.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From BALTIMORE

THE Steamship "EASTERN CROWN"

having arrived from Baltimore via ports, on 6th September, 1920, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on 13th Sept., 1920 by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael and Clarke.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after 13th September 1920, will be subject to rent.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

Agents.

1st floor, Powell's Building.

12, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"MISHIMA MARU."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, Today.

Goods not cleared by the 14th September, 1920, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"WAKASA MARU."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, Today.

Goods not cleared by the 14th September, 1920, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

The Co's Steamship

"DAKAR MARU."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 14th inst. will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday and Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1920.

LATEST KOREAN CONSPIRACY.

DETAILS GROWING APACE.

According to an official statement published by the Police authorities of the Government-General of Korea the arrest of Kim, the leader of a "dare-to-die" party, and a dozen other Koreans between midnight of the 21st August and the following day, and the domiciliary searches made on the premises of their residences, brought to light during plots which they, with their fellow-conspirators, had in view. As the result of the domiciliary searches, a large number of bombs, pistols, bullets, etc., as well as copious propaganda literature, were seized. When subjected to cross-examination by the police these Koreans made no secret of their plot. According to their confession, their project was to carry out the work of destruction by groups of desperadoes. One group was to throw bombs at the party of American Congressmen on the occasion of their arrival in Seoul, another group to throw bombs at the Government-General buildings, and the other group to wreck the Kyung-sung Police Station in Seoul in the same way, all with the object of giving rise to international complications in favour of the independence movement. It is believed that many Koreans are implicated in the plot, and efforts are being made to put these confederates under arrest. (It may be recalled that similar "confessions" were obtained some years ago in a "conspiracy" that proved a mere nest.)

FIRE AT NAVAL DOCKYARD.

A disastrous fire occurred recently at the Fort William victualling yard of the Plymouth naval establishment, destroying thousands of pounds worth of navy clothing. It took four tugs and half a dozen fire engines, assisted by sailors and marines, to subdue the outbreak. The work was directed by Admiral Sir Cecil Thursby, who was one of the pall bearers at Lord Fisher's funeral. The origin of the fire is unknown. Only a few weeks previously there was a fire at a neighbouring dockyard involving more than £100,000 damage.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

HOW IT WORKED IN GERMANY.

The Secretary of the British Proportional Representation Society writes to the *Manchester Guardian* to point out how proportional representation worked in the recent general election in Germany. He says:

A new German Government having been formed it is opportune to review the working of P.R. in the recent general election.

In the first place, P.R. registered, accurately and without exaggeration, the movement in public opinion which has taken place in Germany since the election in January, 1919 of the Constituent Assembly. In 1919 the Majority Socialists polled 37.9 per cent. of the votes, and obtained 33.7 per cent. of the seats; in 1920 (taking only the contested areas—there were no elections in the plebiscite districts) the Majority Socialists polled 21.5 per cent. of the votes, and obtained 22.2 per cent. of the seats. In 1919 the Democrats polled 18.6 per cent. of the votes, and obtained 17.9 per cent. of the seats; in 1920 they polled 8.4 per cent. of the votes, and secured 8.6 per cent. of the seats. The fall in votes was in each case accompanied by a corresponding fall in representation. The People's party, on the other hand, polled only 4.4 per cent. of the votes in 1919, securing 5 per cent. of the representation; in 1920 they polled 13.6 per cent. of the votes, and obtained 13.9 per cent. of the seats. The rise in votes was accurately reflected in the rise in representation, and the same statement holds good of the Independent Socialists.

The results of our own general election present a great contrast to this accuracy in representation. Taking the contested elections in Great Britain in 1918, the Labour party polled 23.6 per cent. of the votes, but only obtained 9.2 per cent. of the representation. Whether it obtained 9 per cent. or 23 per cent. or more than 23 per cent. was purely accidental. The results bear no definite relation to the votes cast. Further, a moderate decline in voting strength is often with us accompanied by a catastrophic fall in representation. In 1918 a very large number of the leaders of our political parties were excluded from the House of Commons; in Germany very few lost their seats.

But what has been the effect of P.R. on government? The election for the Constituent Assembly did not result in giving to any one party an absolute majority of the seats, and a Coalition Government was formed of three middle parties, of which the largest was the Majority Socialist. The Government remained in office during what was perhaps the most critical period in German history, the perilous months immediately following the war. This was no mean achievement: P.R. was of inestimable value to Germany.

The elections of 1920 have shown a movement of opinions but again no one party has obtained an absolute majority of seats and again the Majority Socialists are the largest party. The middle parties are still in the ascendant; but in view of the movement of opinion towards the Right the three bourgeois middle parties have formed a Government. The German People's party, one of these three bourgeois parties, is monarchist, but the formula of agreement on which the new Government rests shows how, under P.R. Governments respond to public

SHIPPING.

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Regular monthly service between Japan ports, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila and Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Hamburg, Bremen

Steamers	Loading	For	Selling
TOBA	September	Rotterdam & Hamburg	11th Sept.
BAARN	October	Amsterdam & Hamburg	8th Oct.
TJIMANOEN	October	Rotterdam & Hamburg	21st Oct.
KANDEAN	November	Amsterdam & Hamburg	23rd Nov.
ALCHIBA	December	Rotterdam & Hamburg	20th Dec.
BORNEO	January	Amsterdam & Hamburg	21st Jan.

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THE STEAMSHIP:

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Singapore, Penang and Belawan Deli.

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

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Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board steamers

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"DELIGHT" 8th September.

"EASTERN MARINER" 25th September.

further sailings to be announced later. Through B/Ls issued to all Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada.

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JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailing: To Canton daily at 5 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m. From Canton daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays 5 p.m. only.)

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

To Macao—Daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sundays at 9 A.M.) From Macao—Daily at 8.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. (Mondays at 7 A.M. & 2 P.M. Sundays at 5 P.M. only.)

Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required.

Further information may be obtained at the Coy's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

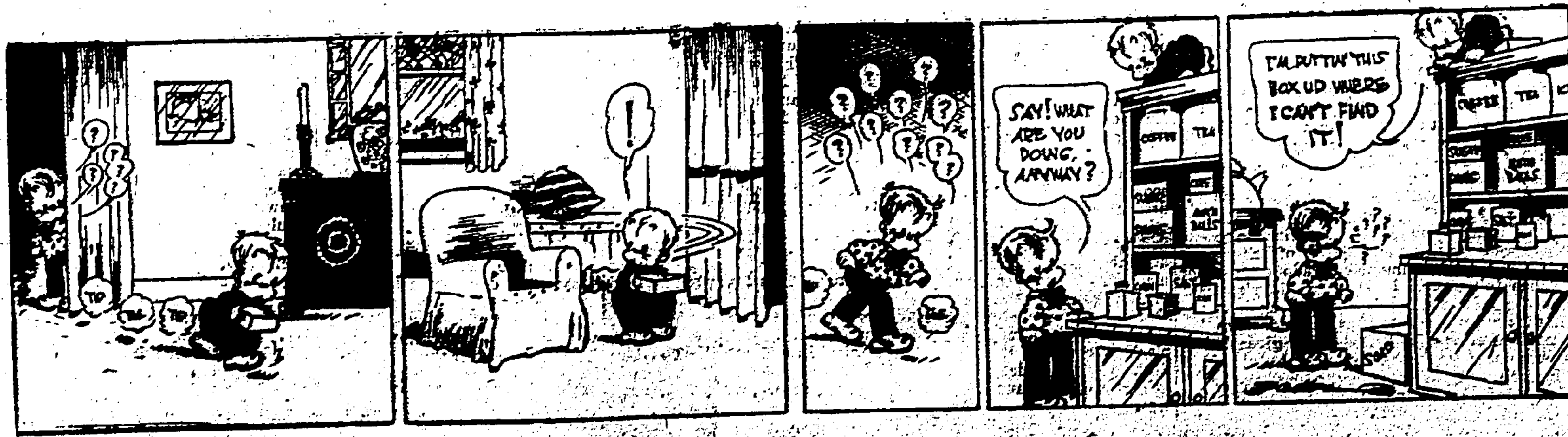
opinion. For an overwhelming majority of the deputies returned are opposed to the restoration of the monarchy, and accordingly the new Government has already announced that its policy will be based on a frank recognition of the existing Republican political system. Any other Government which may be formed will have to do the same; the people, being accurately represented, have a more certain control over policy. Thus does P.R. give effect to the object of democracy—self Government through representative institutions.

In the future there will apparently be few, if any, democratic countries in which any one party will obtain an absolute majority, and this statement is true whether P.R. is adopted or not. In our own country also no party may obtain a majority at the next general election. Accuracy in representation is therefore now of the highest importance, for it is obvious that a Government which, in any case, may have to be based on more than one party should be based on parties and on a Parliament which reflect faithfully the political forces in the country.

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The ONLY fermented Stone Ginger-Beer in the Far East.

The real charm of Stone Ginger-Beer is the flavour
produced by partial fermentation; without this no Stone

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MARRIAGE.

STEWART-McCUBBIN.—At the Union Church, Hongkong, on 7th September, 1920, by the Rev. G. J. Williams, James, second son of Mr. James Stewart, Glasgow, to Mary, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John McCabbin, Gas Works, Hongkong.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1920.

THE McSWINEY CASE.

Perhaps no case in which a political offender has been imprisoned in recent times has aroused so much public interest and sympathy as that in which the Lord Mayor of Cork, or, as he is better known, Mr. T. McSwiney, M.P., now figures. In any consideration of either his action or the action of the Government one must first of all clear one's mind of any but the merest vestige of sentiment, because it is through the harbouring of sentiment that one is apt to be led astray on a path that would prove distinctly dangerous to the future principles of government. No-one could have read the impressive reply that Mr. Bonar Law gave to the Labour Party, which was cabled through yesterday, without realising that behind the Government's action is not only the greatest of reasonableness, but also the principle of all democratic government. We have even heard men in Hongkong say that if the Government allows the Lord Mayor of Cork to die then it will deserve all the fruits of the advertisement that this "martyr's" death will give to the Irish cause; that it will bring upon its own head the intensified wrath not only of Irishmen in Ireland but of Irishmen and Irish sympathisers the world over. To that we can only reply that it is far better to have chosen the harder, though juster, course, than to have weakly given in and established a precedent that would endanger the whole machinery of modern government.

This question of the liberty or incarceration of Mr. McSwiney is not one that affects the giving or withholding of self-government to Ireland. True, it has arisen out of the regrettable extremist wing of the Irish movement. But, it has now come down to a straight issue of whether a Government is going to administer justice and the law without fear or favour or whether it is going to be swayed like so much corn in the wind by displays of sentiment. McSwiney as a Member of Parliament had taken an oath of allegiance, he had done so as Lord Mayor of Cork, and even as a common citizen of the country he was by law forbidden to plot against the King or the Government. Arrested in the very act of conspiracy as a leader of a rebel and so-called Republican Army of Ireland—an army that avowed it sought no mercy and would give none—he would only have paid the price of the law if he had been shot. Many men were shot by their comrades in France for far less serious acts, and although the public knew it there was the common acceptance of the principle that it was just. The Government took a much more lenient action than it was entitled to, and the prisoner—treated as a political prisoner and not as a traitor—has sought a self-imposed martyrdom knowing that sentiment would be aroused and the Irish cause possibly strengthened. Insofar as he has aroused that sentiment he has achieved his object, but whether Ireland's real cause has been advanced is extremely doubtful. And the Government at Home has been faced with demands from all sources: from organised Labour, from "moderate" Irishmen, and from America—a country where Irish affairs loom largely in politics. His Majesty the King has been appealed to to take an unconstitutional step: in fact, all the peaceable pressure that could be has been brought to bear. We rather fancy that after Mr. Bonar Law's statement, clear and forcibly argumentative, a good deal of support for McSwiney will die down, because it must have been clearly brought home to all that this is not so much the matter of a man's life as the living and applicable existence of constitutional law. Sentiment has to be given the go-by, for to act on it would imply, by precedent, the immunity of all men who in the future are discovered plotting against the authority of the established Government. A few days ago, when we commented rather sympathetically on McSwiney's case, the force of that argument had not struck us as it now does.

To the people at Home Mr. Bonar Law has made ample reply; to the people of America Mr. Lloyd George has, to quote Reuter, "politely but firmly" stated that he cannot interfere with the course of justice and the law, and we hope that the majority of Britons are now beginning to realise that the Government can adopt no other attitude than the one it has taken up. If Mr. McSwiney's death does ensue there will undoubtedly be demonstrations against the Government, though in the light of the latest explanations we believe that the majority of level-headed Britons will give whole-hearted support to a Government that is determined to uphold a very vital principle. It is either right or wrong to plot against a lawfully-constituted Government; if wrong, then punishment must inevitably follow.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

FALLEN FROM GRACE.

It almost looks as though Mr. J. H. Thomas, whom most of us had become accustomed to regard as the sanest of British Labour leaders, has fallen from grace. It was not so many months ago that he, with other moderate Labourites, fought tooth and nail against "direct action," which is the phrase coined to cover the ordering of strikes by Trade Unions on purely political as distinct from industrial matters. Yet we find him at the Trade Union Congress delivering a Presidential address justifying the formation of the so-called "Council of Action," which aims at forcing the Government, by threat of a general strike, to follow a certain line in regard to Poland and Russia. That looks to us like a complete volte-face. True, he declares that when the objects of this Council—complete independence of Poland and peace with Russia—have been carried out it will be content with results of its labours. But that is of itself a decided approval of the principle involved—a principle which, if once admitted, would lead to endless trouble and, in fact, to the very negation of popular government. What assurance have we, indeed, that the Council would not again interfere in the Government's policies on other issues? And the Labour claim of a right to interfere in such matters amounts to acquiescence on their part in rule, not by the people, but by one class of the people, which is the very thing that Labour is supposed to have been preaching against for longer than we can remember.

WERE DISPLAY?

Then there is the other side. Supposing, for example, that the Government does not negotiate an early peace with Russia. Does Mr. Thomas and his fellow-Labourites mean that Labour will order a general strike? Or is there to be any time-limit about this business? The cables are silent on these points. But the inference is that if the Council of Action cannot get its way by threats, it will do so by other means. Its very name implies so much. Still, maybe the situation is not really serious at all. Perhaps Mr. Lloyd George was right when he described the formation of this new body as merely a little bit of Labour "display." Probably the Labourites know that the Government does favour peace with Russia as well as the independence of Poland, and therefore that they can talk in a very large and impressive way of their determination to see these policies adhered to. So let's hope that, as Mr. Lloyd George recently put it, this Labour threat is nothing more serious than "the swing of a sledge hammer at an open door."

STILL THE SAME.

If any of our readers have been picturing the ex-Kaiser as a being stricken with remorse for all the suffering he has caused the world and vowing to himself that he will never again have any truck with militarism, we imagine they will revise their views after reading a telegram that came to hand yesterday. That cable told of Wilhelm's reply to congratulations from the "Association of German Officers" on the occasion of the anniversary of the Battle of Tannenberg, in which the ex-ruler of Germany yearned for "another Tannenberg." So he isn't tired of war yet, apparently. Indeed, his reference to the officers' "loyal remembrance" and his signature as "Wilhelm, Emperor and King" rather lead one to believe that he still has hopes of appearing as the saviour of his precious Fatherland. There is something that we do not altogether like in the fact that Wilhelm is still in communication with an organised body of officers, whose loyalty to himself he praises. Moreover, what right has this Madman of Europe to the designation "King and Emperor?" We had an idea that he had abdicated. We know that he soon made himself scarce on the first signs of trouble and let others face the music whilst he fled into the safe sanctuary of a neutral country, there to live in a mansion whilst others were being punished and trials that should have been his. But that is typical of the despicable creature that he is. Still, he isn't dead yet. And he'll need an awful lot of watching.

DAY BY DAY.

A MAN CAN NEVER BE HAPPY UNLESS HIS FIRST OBJECTS ARE OUTSIDE OF HIMSELF.—Anthony Trollope.

Mr. J. Oram Sheppard left today by the s.s. Ecuador.

The September Criminal Sessions will be held on the 20th instant.

By the s.s. Ecuador there sailed today for San Francisco Mr. J. Brady, manager of the Pacific Rice Mills.

Yesterday's health return shows two cases of enteric and one of paratyphoid fever. All the sufferers were British and all the cases non-fatal.

The death occurred at Sandringham, Victoria, on July 11th of Mrs. Thomas Shene, who was the second daughter of Dr. Alexander Anderson, of Hongkong and Jedburgh.

Reservoirs in the City and Hill District: waterworks level on September 1st contained 2,126.56 million gallons, compared with 2,118.30 million gallons on the same date last year. The Kowloon reservoir contained 374 million gallons, as against 352.50 million gallons a year ago.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Cland Severn, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Walter Severn, of 9, Earl's Court-square, London, s.w., to Margaret Annie, daughter of the late Professor T. Lowndes Bullock and of Mrs. Bullock, Wood Lawn, Oxford.

The British as well as the French consular authorities in Canton have complained to the Chinese Government that some troops have occupied premises of their respective subjects without permission. Several houses belonging to foreign residents in the eastern part of the city have been occupied by soldiers, according to the complaints.

The funeral of Lady Sutherland wife of Sir Thomas Sutherland G.C.M.G., of Coldharbour Wood, West Sussex, who died at 1, Buckingham-gate on July 20, took place at Milland on July 21. There was a large assemblage of friends and neighbours of all classes, to whom Lady Sutherland had greatly endeared herself. Sir Thomas and Miss Sutherland were the chief mourners. After the service muffled peals were rung on the church bells. The remains were brought from Coldharbour Wood, followed by a long procession of estate employees and others. Lady Sutherland was for three months seriously ill from the effect of blood poisoning.

News has been received, by mail, of the death at Home of Police Sgt. Melver, brother of Mr. Melver of the Harbour Office, who left the Colony on pension in 1895. He died suddenly on 4th August at Auchtermuchty, in the West Coast of Scotland. During his service in Hongkong, Sgt. Melver received an autograph letter from the Governor in acknowledgment of valuable work he did in enforcing the Lodging-House Byelaws among the Chinese at the time of a strike, and later he received further recognition in the shape of a first-class Gold Medal for distinguished service. He had previously been awarded the fourth-class Bronze Medal for his Plague Work.

The death has occurred at a nursing home at Harrogate of Admiral Charles Lieber Oxley, of The Hall, Ripon, aged 76. As a midshipman he was specially mentioned for his services at the attack on the Peiho Forts in June, 1859, during the China war, for which he received the China medal. He reached flag rank on January 1, 1895. On May 7, 1896, he was appointed second-in-command on the China Station, and hoisted his flag in the cruiser Grafton. This command he held until November, 1897, and it proved to be the limit of his active employment. He became a vice-admiral in January, 1901, and an admiral in June, 1901, finally retiring in October, 1905, after 51½ years on the active list.

AVIATION NOTES.

[BY "METEORITE"]

The constitution and rules of the Hongkong Aero Club will be based on those of the Royal Aero Club of London to which the local organisation is proposed to be affiliated. Communications on the matter have been forwarded Home for approval.

At this stage of aviation development in China one wonders what prospects there are in the way of support for all the numerous schemes that are being held out by various conflicting interests. The average Chinese citizen still regards the aeroplane as only a wonderful invention; that in effect, it has yet to be shown how it can benefit the individual as a whole before he can be induced to lend his means of support. In the long run, it will be found that the support of the general mass of the population besides that of a few foreign business companies has the controlling influence on the profits, that their confidence in a reasonable reliability of the machine is necessary, and that to bring about this result a practical demonstration of the capabilities of the machine must first be made. Without this, the enterprise, whether it be Government owned or operated by private companies, is predestined to failure.

To bring about the best results propaganda on an extensive scale should be conducted, before these numerous schemes take practical shape. They in their turn should be studied with reference to the conditions their fields of operations present from the commercial and traffic points of view. Competitions between rival interests which, in other realms of commerce, find expression in the cutting down of rates, will not hold place in aviation, for no extensive inducements in the matter of costs will bring business if the reliability of the service is not ensured. So far no clear statement has been made as to the respective positions of Government-owned enterprises and those to be operated by private companies. The Aeronautics Department has heavily engaged itself in several loans to be utilised for the purchase of machines, and the pre-arrangements on their acquisition they will be put on the lines which the Department has in consideration.

Side by side with these schemes we have the plans of various aviation concerns, which while establishing connections with the Government by the sale of their products, are also keenly interested in their utilisation over the routes proposed. Then last aviation in the country should not suffer too little attention from these quarters we now hear of the formation by a group of Sino-Americans of a company whose business will be the acquisition of a fleet of aeroplanes and their operation between the more important points of China. And all the while China is still suffering from a dearth of adequate railway facilities!

A big Air Trust is mooted as being formed for the carrying on of all North Italian aerial concerns, including schools, camps and propaganda at home and abroad. The proprietors, I presume, will not use recent occurrences in connection with Italian aviation in North China as propaganda.

If there be any who doubt the ultimate success of civil aviation and of the real arrival of aerial mails they must surely be convinced by the latest action of the British Postmaster-General, who has published an official announcement that it is now permissible to post correspondence intended for transport by aerial mail in an ordinary pillar box. This great step forward in aviation is regarded by aeronautical contemporaries in England as likely to be most encouraging to all British aircraft constructors. The editor of *The Aeroplane* says that if the Royal Aero Club, the Royal Aeronautical Society, the Institute of Aeronautical Engineers, the Air League and various other organizations connected with aviation were gifted with imagination they would combine to celebrate the 11th anniversary of the day on which the arrangement took effect, as Emancipation Day, and in emulation of the proletariat, would erect the buildings of the College at a cost not exceeding one million dollars, and to contribute fifty thousand dollars annually towards the upkeep.

NEW SOLICITOR ADMITTED.

MR. HON CHI-LI.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C., Attorney General, made a motion this morning in the Supreme Court, before His Honour Mr. Justice H.L.J. Gompertz, acting Chief Justice, for the admission of Mr. Hon Chi-li, as a solicitor and proctor of the Supreme Court. The Attorney General—May it please your Lordship—This is an application by Mr. Hon Chi-li to be admitted and enrolled as a solicitor and proctor of this Court. Mr. Hon Chi-li passed his solicitors' examination in October, 1919, with honours, and was admitted in England on April 30, 1920. He has given the necessary notices to the Law Society and the Registrar, and the Law Society has no intention of opposing his admission. There is an affidavit from Mr. J. A. Hall, solicitor, and another affidavit by Mr. Fung, solicitor. Mr. Hon Chi-li has not got his admission certificate, nor has he got his certificate of character from two practising solicitors in England. He was not aware that they were necessary when he left England. He has since written to England for his certificates of character, and I wish your Lordship to fix a time for the production of these documents.

The Chief Justice:—What time do you suggest?—Six months. The Chief Justice (to Mr. Hon Chi-li):—Mr. Hon Chi-li, I have great pleasure in admitting you and enrolling you to be a solicitor and proctor of this honourable Court, and I trust your career will be useful, profitable and honourable. I have great pleasure in admitting you. The two affidavits that are missing and the certificate from the Law Society should be filed within six months, and subject to that I admit you.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

ABUSE OF THE COURT.

The acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Gompertz, presided this morning over the Bankruptcy Court.

In the matter of Mi Yuen Lung firm, Mr. C.D. Melbourne, the Registrar, made an application for the rescission of the receiving order.

The Chief Justice:—I understand that at the first meeting of the creditors the petitioning creditor did not appear, no documents have been produced, all the partners have disappeared and two creditors have applied for the rescinding of the order. Are there any assets?

Mr. Melbourne:—I am afraid not. No, nothing.

The Chief Justice:—Apparently the whole matter is an abuse of the court, and I rescind the order.

In the matter of Fong Hop-kee, Mr. Melbourne made an application for rescinding the receiving order. He said he was informed that there was a sum of \$500 in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank due to the estate. He wrote to the Bank, and the Bank told him they had no money. This morning Mr. Mason told him that his client, who was one of the creditors, had been round to the Bank's comptroller and was told that \$500 was in the Bank. Mr. Mason had written a letter to the comptroller and he might receive a reply at any time. He, therefore, asked his Lordship to adjourn the case to the next Bankruptcy Court. This was granted.

UNIVERSITY FOR SINGAPORE.

QUESTION IN THE COMMONS.

In the House of Commons recently Mr. Gershom Stewart asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, "whether the Government is assisting in the establishment of a University at Singapore."

Mr. Amery replied:—A scheme has been formulated for the establishment in Singapore of a College for higher education to be known as Raffles College, which would be a memorial of the centenary of Singapore and the nucleus of a future university. The Colonial Government has provided a site and has undertaken on certain conditions to erect the buildings of the College at a cost not exceeding one million dollars, and to contribute fifty thousand dollars annually towards the upkeep.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Probably Lord Fisher was more in his element at Grillon's than at the other two clubs to which he belonged—the Athenaeum and the Marlborough. The class of warring opinions forms the very essence of the gatherings of the historic dining club named after the hotel in Albemarle Street where its first meetings were held. Grillon's is chiefly recruited from the members of both Houses of Parliament, and although most of the original members were Tories, candidates from the opposite camp have always been welcomed, provided that socially they proved themselves good fellows. Lord Derby, "the Rupert of debate," who was one of the early members, claimed that "Grillon's has always been, in the utmost heat of parties and throughout the most keenly agitated sessions, an absolutely neutral ground. If reminiscences of its discussions were interwoven with Hansard's Debates, I do not believe that any human being would believe in the fidelity of both reports." Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the founder of Grillon's, attended its dinners throughout a period of sixty years, and even this record was surpassed by the late Earl of Wemyss, who was a member for close on seventy years.

There are still two distinguished sailors left who entered the navy before 1854, the year when Lord Fisher joined the Victory at Portsmouth. Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge was born in 1839 and became a midshipman in 1853. As a junior officer he went through even harder times than those described so vividly by Lord Fisher in his "Memories." Until Sir Cyprian had been thirty years in the service he never had more than 28 days' leave at a time, and all the leave he enjoyed during that long period did not amount in the aggregate to twelve months. The second veteran referred to is Admiral Moresby, after whom Port Moresby, the capital of British New Guinea, was named. He entered the navy when Lord Fisher was only three years old.

It seems to have been at the Hague Conference of 1899 that Lord Fisher first expounded to W. T. Stead the conception of war that he presented in the full glory of his volcanic prose in the "Memories" last year. This, according to Stead's report of an outburst during the Conference, is the way he was putting it at that time: "I am not for war. I am for peace! That is why I am for a supreme navy. Did I not write in your autograph-book at the Hague, 'The supremacy of the British navy is the best security for the peace of the world? My sole object is peace. What you call my truculence is all for peace. If you rub it in both at home and abroad that you are ready for instant war with every unit of your strength in the first line, and intend to be first in and hit your enemy in the belly and kick him when he is down, and boil your prisoners in oil (if you take any!), and torture his women and children, then people will keep clear of you!'"

Was the Empress Eugenie the most beautiful woman of her time, as many of the obituary notices assert? The statement would have been challenged by some of those who knew her at her best. In the winter of 1857 the Duchess of Manchester (afterwards Duchess of Devonshire) was a guest of the Imperial Court at Compiègne. A fellow-guest was the Comtesse de Castiglione, who has also been described by many pens as "the loveliest woman of her time." According to a contemporary letter from the Marquis de Castellane, the Duchess of Manchester was the most radiantly charming woman of the house party. "She is as beautiful as the daylight," writes the Marquis. "She quite surpasses Mme. de Castiglione. . . . She has a profile like an antique cameo, and it is a joy to gaze upon her." Such praise from another woman is high indeed, yet it is endorsed by Princess Catherine Radziwill, who says: "When I was introduced to the Duchess of Manchester, she struck me as the loveliest creature I had ever set eyes upon. Indeed, I have only met three women who come anywhere near her for beauty—the Duchess of Sermoneta, the Comtesse de Villeneuve, and Mme. Kitty Tolstol."

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LINES FROM
LINKUMDODDIE.

"Linkumoddie"
Ecclefechan, N.B.
27th July, 1920.

Dear Sir—

Aye, watching the Glasgow folks is as good as seeing Charlie Chaplin. Janet, she wasna' at first for accepting the MacPherson's invitation for a week-end at the West Coast, but, as I said, what we spent on railway fare we could have on chow and have no dishes to wash up forbye. We would have had a fine time if it hadn't been for poor old Mac being so excited over the result of the Yacht Race in America. He twice threatened to brain me if I as much as mentioned another word either about a cup, a ship or a lip. He said it was bad taste on my part, the man trying his hardest to bring the Cup over here and folks w' nothing else to do going about trying to be funny over the thing.

The Glaswegian likes to spend his money when on holiday and so to accommodate him in this respect there spring into existence, at the Coast, various devices in the shape of shows and entertainments which have for their object the relief of those who feel overburdened w' loose cash. MacPherson, himself, Aye, Mac takes after his mother. He's either got to be outside a few whisky and sodas or it's got to be somebody else's money before Mac begins to set the coin of the realm in circulation. Aye, it's a handicap to have the material side of a family hailin' from Aberdeen way.

Of course all the Glasgow money is no' spent on holiday. Most of them come "down the water" w' entirely new outfits. The Gorbals youth has his own peculiar fashions, which never seem to vary much from year to year. He is reluctant to wear collars. He prefers the neck to be of the "glad" variety and tieless. As a soppo fashion, however, at August, he as often as no' wears a sick muffer rolled into a narrow band and tied w' a knot, the knot being adjusted slightly to the right side. Aye, in head-gear and footwear the western young gentleman is unique. This year the prevailing fashion is a "snooter bunnit" of an exceedingly loud colour and w' an excessively large "snooter". As regards his feet, white canvas shoes are de rigueur.

East is East and West is West even in the comparatively short length of the promenade and the twin eye meet somewhere in the vicinity of the Pier. Near there are all the shows, roundabouts and photographers. The photographer is an absolute necessity to the Glasgow holiday tripper. Aye, well do the professional gentlemen know the taste of their clients. Does the fond mother desire to take back a picture of Wee Willie in his nice new plush suit? Here you are, Madam. There he is on the back of a donkey sitting for all the world like the young squire's heir in the romance she read just last week. Are you a sporting gentleman? Step into this motor car and take your seat at the steering wheel. Or do you wish to knock spots off the lusty members of the local rowing club? Take your place in the boat, my lad. Did you row far? The picture tells its own story. Does it no' show your friends just beside the Forth Bridge and you already on the other side of Scotland. That accounts for you all looking so tired and resting on your oars—which, by the way, are all at one side of the boat. Some journey.

The entertainments are all doing good business. On the figure-eight railway the cars are aye loaded. Food enough here for study alone in watching the passengers taking their seats. Here is a quartette of blase-looking young gentlemen just starting off. They have apparently drunk to the dregs the cup of dissipation in the entertainment line and their faces show that they are hopeless of enjoying any new sensation. They puff at their newly-lit cigarettes and lean back w' commendable resignation. Here are three shrieking hatless young ladies, vainly trying to cover 30 inch legs w' 22 inch skirts and demonstrating their satisfaction w' yells that increase in volume w' the attitude of the car. Again we have the quiet family party—Maw and Paw in the back seat and the three seans in the front, the latter chewing hard at what appears to be a mixture of chewing gum, bananas and pork pie.

At the back of the show ground the Celtic and Rangers' followers endeavour generally to perform the apparently easy task of putting a very small football through a very large hole. The philanthropic proprietor is prepared to pay fourpence for each successful effort and as the charge is only a penny the investment seems sound financially. But most of the competitors seem to

be below their international form. The man w' the bag takes the money and pays it out on occasion w' great apathy. It's no' possible to say whether the depression is due to the want of skill shown by the performers of that he is already satisfied in his mind that he has struck the wrong kind of business to make a lot of money in a short time.

The orator is in his element on the sands. Every kind of reformer under the sun is to be found on the beach. Here a lot of overgrown pups talk glibly of the proletariat and seem to have a liking for the doctrines of Lenin and Trotsky. "What the unmentionable place were you doing in the war?" yells an exasperated silver-badged ex-service man, forgetting of course that five or six years ago most of the speakers were only thinking about leaving school.

Here we have the temperance orator—Irish keen-witted, glib and racy in speech. Further along is a unit of the Salvation Army proclaiming its gospel of blood and fire in between hints as to the paucity of the collection.

The Baths get their share of the visitor's money. From early morn till closing time there come troops of bathers. They tell me that the price of a bath has increased. But still it's a bargain and if one does not go too often it's no' expensive after all. The diplomatic attendants direct those who are anxious to plunge into the nice green sea water to first pay a visit to the spray room. "My hand's dirty," once said the irrepressible Lady Mary Wortley Montagu to the British Ambassador at Paris. "Ah! but you should see my feet." And there are others.

The turning down of the engineers' demand for another sixpence an hour is a plain indication that the time has come to put a stop to the continual rise of wages. As a result there is now a desire on the part of the men to throw over the Industrial Courts and return to the old way of dealing direct w' the employers. I don't see how that's going to do them any good. In the case of the engineers it was on the facts submitted by the employers that the claim for an increase was rejected and these facts were impartially investigated and found proved. I read in the papers the other day that since the claim was put forward contracts for more than 70 new ships have had to be cancelled. It seems to me that unless working folks in this country don't make a start to be content w' what they've got in the way of wages, a good few of them will find themselves polishing the pavements, a formidable prospect in these days of high prices. It is, of course, upon the cost of living that the workers base their demands, but it seems to me that there's too much of the dockey and the carrot in this business. For a good while back wages have been chasing prices without pulling up alongside, let alone overtaking them. Some day it'll get well home to both employers and men that the only way to do that is increase the output. As it is the game's no' worth the candle. But maybe we've reached the limit. If we don't soon there'll be trouble.

Scotland's in the midst of an anti-booze war the now. And the "trade" is now sitting up on its hind legs and beginning to take notice, mind I'm telling ye. Aye, it's comical when ye come to think of it. The anti-prohibitionists have just issued a document which sets out their plan of campaign. They begin w' enunciating the conduct of the Fat Boy towards the Old Lady in the Harbour. They try to make our flesh creep and I'm no' beyond saying that in lots of cases they'll succeed. If we stop drinking in this country, they tell us, the Chancellor of the Exchequer will lose 200 millions a year and if that sum has to be raised from the Income-tax this much-abhorred impost will need to be raised to 54 per cent. Aye, a strong card that, and one to make lots of folk consider.

W' the "wets" and the "drys" both sides are now skirmishing for position and on the outlook for recruits to the cause, whatever it may be. Ye see the Local Velo business, to be decided next November, will make a lot of difference to either side. At least so they seem to think. Keeping all the time before them the maxim, "Sweet are the uses of advertisement," the prohibitionists and the "trade" have plastered placards broad-

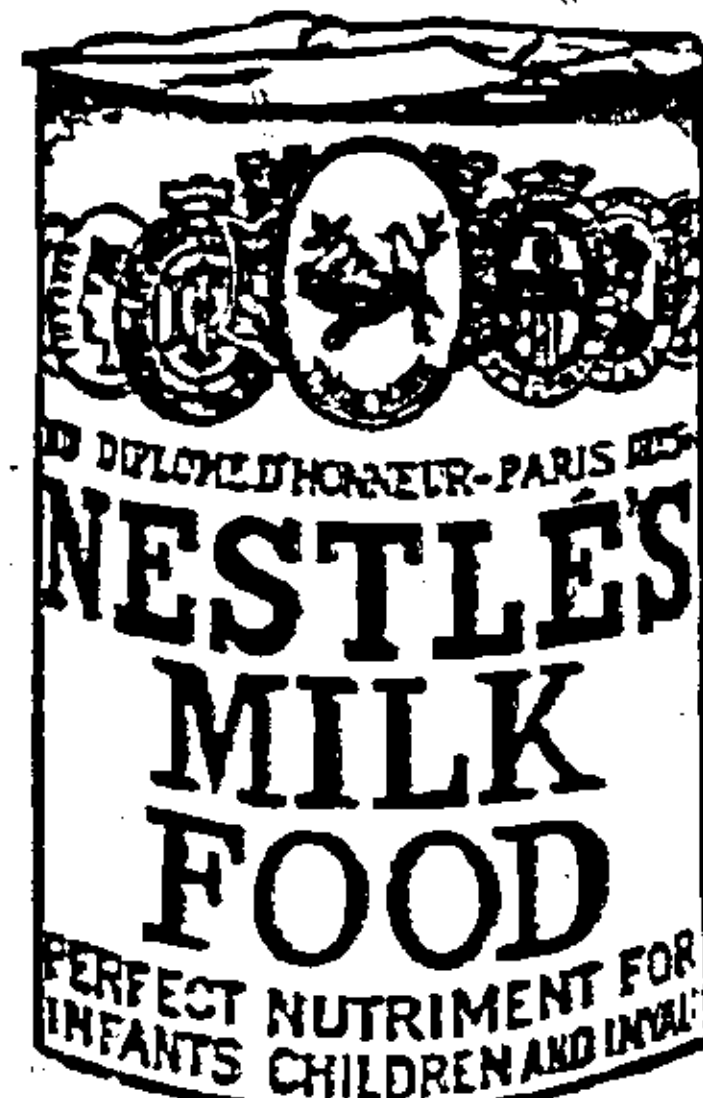
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TO

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— ASK WATSONS! —

cast. In lots of towns in Scotland there is now civil war as to the rights of either party to advertise on the trams. We are now getting used to being informed by the boardings that prohibition is "dry rot" or, on the other hand, appealed to to "Save the children." But let me tell ye this poster sermonising can be carried a bit too far, for lots of the bills are nothing more or less than an insult to the intelligence of the Scottish public. It's time the police were seeing about it.

I see that London is to be wiped out. That at least is the telegraphic or wireless, will it be? advice from Karp Radek, the Bolshevik leader. I've never heard of him before but I'd just like to tell comrade Radek, who ever he is, no' to be so gingery and to keep his breath to cool his own porridge w'." We've got quite enough wild men of our own who specialise in the taking away of folks' breath without him turning bogey. But one thing at least they've done so far—they've spared the Metropolis.

But Comrade R. says that London, as the centre of the world's counter-revolution, must be destroyed. No date has yet been fixed, but the hapless inhabitants will no' doubt be given due notice so that they may fit w' their household goods to safer quarters. For admittedly the Bolsheviks are rather good when it comes to reducing a place to ruins. They have already converted their own land into a passable imitation of a desert. Poor old London. I've still more sympathy for poor old Comrade Radek and his pals who seem more than due to perish soon from an overdose of their own medicine. Talking of that reminds me that a few carefully-applied doses of nice fresh arsenic wouldna' come amiss to a lot of they high faluting gentry the now.

I see the Sunday papers and the picture press have gotten hold of a cock and bull story of an island paradise in the Pacific and that some crazy loon is inviting war and life rich folks to speculate £200 in order to settle there. The life Elysian is fine in the pictures, w' only a bathing costume and a sunshade by way of wardrobe but

my money's on the humble and insignificant mosquito when it comes to looking for the fly in that particular kind of ointment. To eat fish, fruit and vegetables, no' to speak of poultry and pine-apples sounds fine but when it comes to a pain in the tummy we're up against the want of civilisation right away. Then there's the little matter of ice that'll be needed—but what's the use of wasting time discussing islands o' that kind? We've got a good enough one at our doors just now and goodness knows it's hot enough there, if all reports are true. Aye, it's some island paradise is Ireland just now, let me tell ye. One does not want to be bothered w' Ireland every day but Ireland insists. I cannot but believe though but that there is an Irish nation or part of a nation that's anxious to end the trouble, given a good opportunity to make a fresh start. Of course the trouble always about Ireland is just to know definitely just what Ireland really wants. I truly believe that if her real desire was discovered and was granted, they would not then want it. An Irishman has aye a mental hair shirt on him and he's never quite got used to the itchiness of it. Even if it were taken away from him, he'd still think he had it on him and would keep on scratching.

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R. Mc W.

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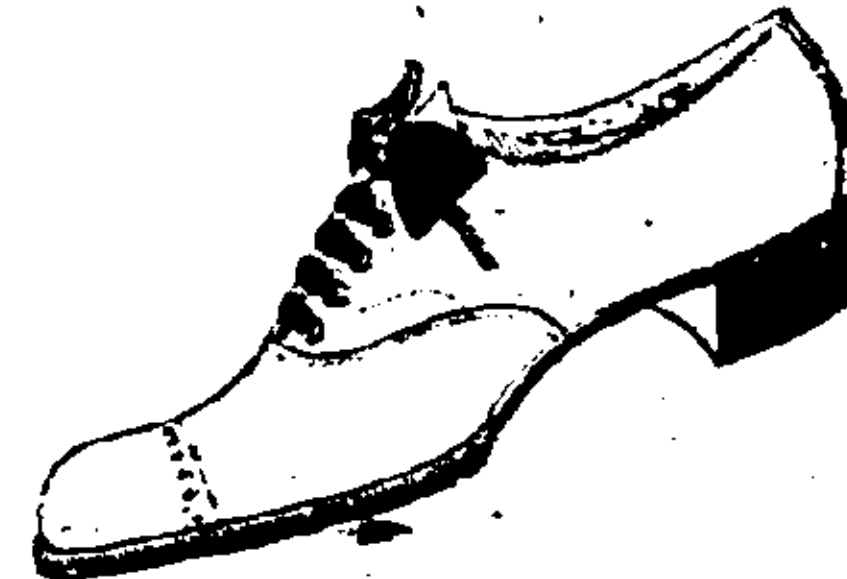
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Kansas	B. L.	Sept. 10
Birmingham	C. B. L.	Sept. 10
Kaga	M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 10
Lycoson	B. & S.	Sept. 10
Fushimi	M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 11
Toba	J. C. J. L.	Sept. 11
Cyclops	R. & S.	Sept. 11
Achilles	B. & S.	Sept. 11
Jeppore	F. & O.	Sept. 11
Egmont	C. D. N. Co.	Sept. 12
L. Farrar	R. D. Co.	Sept. 12
Brava Coeur	S. & D.	Sept. 14
E. of Japan	C. P. O. S.	Sept. 14
Egmont	C. D. & Co.	Sept. 14
Vinita	L. A. Co.	Sept. 15
Easterling	P. S. Co.	Sept. 15
Cape May	P. S. Co.	Sept. 15
Montague	P. S. Co.	Sept. 15
Deuel	S. & D.	Sept. 16
Melville D.	R. D. Co.	Sept. 17
Yokohama	N. Y. K.	Sept. 20
Surabi	B. L.	Sept. 20
Honolulu	M. O. S. K.	Sept. 20
Mentor	B. & S.	Sept. 21
Kanawna	P. & O.	Sept. 22
Tanyo	M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 22
E. of Asia	C. P. O. S.	Sept. 23
West Hindrod	S. & D.	Sept. 24
Tanda	F. & O.	Sept. 24
Khiva	P. & O.	Sept. 25
Atlas	M. O. S. K.	Sept. 25
Van Waeyck	J. C. J. L.	Sept. 25
Crosskeys	A. L.	Sept. 25
Arabia	M. O. S. K.	Sept. 27
Korea	M. T. K. K.	Sept. 30
Katori	M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 30
C of Dunkirk	B. L.	E. Sept.
Eledu	P. S. T. Co.	E. Oct.
Ajar	B. L.	Oct. 1
Changsha	B. & S.	Oct. 1
Hungary	D. & Co.	Oct. 3
Euryptus	B. & S.	Oct. 3
St. Albans	P. & O.	Oct. 6
Nankin	P. & O.	Oct. 7
Tajima	M. N. Y. K.	Oct. 8
Basu	M. J. C. J. L.	Oct. 8
Harold D.	R. D. Co.	Oct. 9

JAPAN, COAST PORTS, ETC.

Dakar	M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 8
Wakasa	M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 8
Wuhu	M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 8
Tientsin	B. & S.	Sept. 8
Mishima	M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 8
Sashu	M. O. S. K.	Sept. 9
Sunning	B. & S.	Sept. 10
Nankin	P. & O.	Sept. 10
Hiesang	J. M. Co.	Sept. 10
Taksang	J. M. Co.	Sept. 10
Haiching	J. M. Co.	Sept. 10
Namsang	J. M. Co.	Sept. 11
Hangsang	J. M. Co.	Sept. 11
Hailong	D. L. Co.	Sept. 11
Chenan	B. & S.	Sept. 12
Seang	J. M. Co.	Sept. 12
Chaksang	J. M. Co.	Sept. 13
Chinhu	B. & S.	Sept. 14
Riojun	M. D. & Co.	Sept. 14
Tileboet	J. C. J. L.	Sept. 14
Suiyang	B. & S.	Sept. 14
Kumsang	J. M. Co.	Sept. 14
Hsieh	D. L. Co.	Sept. 14
Huichow	M. B. & S.	Sept. 14
Taian	M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 15
Borneo	M. D. & Co.	Sept. 15
Tsiondori	J. C. J. L.	Sept. 16
Tyboas	J. C. J. L.	Sept. 16
Bengkalis	J. C. J. L.	Sept. 17
Sado	M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 17
Nikko	M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 18
Tjmanook	J. C. J. L.	Sept. 18
Loksang	J. M. Co.	Sept. 18
G. Apcar	P. & O.	Sept. 19
Sinkiang	B. & S.	Sept. 20
Yekorfu	M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 21

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.
Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe.)
"CROSSKEYS" ... About Sept. 25th.
"ICONIUM" ... Oct. 5th.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe.)
"WAWALONA" ... About Sept. 7th.
"MONTAGUE" ... Sept. 15th.

For SEATTLE.

Through Bills of Lading issued to OVERLAND COMMON POINTS.
FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

SERVICE TO UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON
Via PANAMA.

S.S. "CAPE MAY"

ABOUT SEPTEMBER 15TH.

S.S. "ELDENA"

ABOUT OCTOBER 15TH.

S.S. "CITY OF JOLIET"

ABOUT NOVEMBER 15TH.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES INC.,
THE ADMIRAL LINE

AGENTS.

Telephones
2477 & 24785th floor
Hotel Mansions.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Freight Service to Europe.

Regular Service to

ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.

S.S. "EASTERLING"

ABOUT SEPTEMBER 15TH.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES INC.,

THE ADMIRAL LINE

AGENTS.

Telephones
2477 & 24785th floor
Hotel Mansions.

HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO.
Via SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
PERSIA MARU	9,000	Sept. 17th.
KOREA MARU	30,000	Sept. 30th.
SIBERIA MARU	30,000	Oct. 12th.
TENYO MARU	22,000	Oct. 23th.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	Nov. 22nd.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO.
Via JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO,
SAN PEDRO, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO,
MOLLEND, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AYRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 9th.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 9th.

For full information regarding passengers, freight, and sailings apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager,

King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.
Agents at Canton:
Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.
"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"
15,000 tons. 11,000 tons. 10,000 tons.
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

Via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.
"CHINA" "NANKING" "NILE"
Sept. 24th. Oct. 31st. Nov. 6th.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

C. T. SURRIDGE, Acting. Freight and Passenger Agent.
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street.
Telephone, Passenger Dept. 1934.
Telephone, Freight Dept. & Agent 2161.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

Operating Far Eastern services, or account of the
UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

ALSO
COSMOPOLITAN SHIPPING CO. GREEN STAR LINE.
NEW YORK. NEW YORK.
Operating Baltimore via Panama Service to the Far East.

To SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.
"ELKHORN" 7th Sept. "BRAVECEUR" 14th Sept.
TO SEATTLE.

"DEUEL" 12th September.
To ROTTERDAM and NEW YORK.
"AQUARIUS" 15th September.
To CUBA.

"CHIPCHUNG" 15th September.
To SEATTLE & SAN FRANCISCO.
"WEST HIMROD" 24th September.
Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. and Canadian
Overland Common Points.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 1st floor Powell's Building, 12, Des Vaux Rd., Tel. 3008.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

For New York.

"CELTIC PRINCE" VIA PANAMA CANAL, Early October.

Steamers proceed VIA SUEZ CANAL OR PANAMA CANAL at
Owners option.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
Agents.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition Engineering, First and Second Edition;
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Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians



S.S. "AMBATIELOS" (ex "WAR TROOPER") 8,240 tons D.W.; 5,195 ton gross

Built and engined by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.,
in the order of the British Government.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

R. M. DYER, B.S.C., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

TO
STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA,
INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS,
RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
JEYPORE (cargo)	5,200	12th Sept.	M'les. London & Antwerp.
DILWARA	5,400	13th Sept.	S'pore, Colombo & B'bay.
KHIVA	5,600	25th Sept.	M'les. London & Antwerp.
NANKIN	6,900	7th Oct.	M'les. London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

TANDA	2,000	24th Sept.	Calcutta via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

KANOWNA	7,000	25th Sept.	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	6th Oct.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

NANKIN	6,900	10th Sept. noon	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.
G. APCAR	4,900	11th Sept.	Shanghai & Japan.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Parcels measuring not more than 14 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freights, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Voeux Road Central. Agents.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via K'ung, Manila, S'hai & Japan ports.
Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern.
Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.
FUSHIMI M. (Omitting Manila, Keelung) Sat., 11th Sept., at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU ... Thursday, 30th Sept., at 11 a.m.
FALIMA MARU ... Friday, 25th Oct., at 11 a.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez
Port Said & Marseilles.
KAGA MARU ... Friday, 10th Sept., at noon.
YOKOHAMA MARU ... Monday, 25th Sept., at noon.
HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP

MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL via S'pore, C'ho, Suez & Port Said.
TOTTORI MARU ... Tuesday, 23rd September.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.
TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Sept., at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 29th Oct., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TAIAN MARU ... Wednesday, 15th September.

YETOROFU MARU ... Beginning of October.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Saturday, 13th Sept., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 8th Sept., at noon.

DAKAR MARU ... Wednesday, 8th September.

WAKASA MARU ... Wednesday, 8th September.

SADO MARU ... Friday, 17th Sept., at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.



Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on	Will leave on	For
Tijboodari	Java	11th Sept.	16th Sept.	Shanghai.
Tijbeoel	Japan	12th Sept.	14th Sept.	Java.
Tijmanoeck	Java	13th Sept.	18th Sept.	Yokohama.
Bengalle	Manila	14th Sept.	17th Sept.	Java.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on	Will leave on	For
Tijsondari	Java	8th Sept.	18th Sept.	San Francisco.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

York Buildings.

Telephone No. 1574.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to NEW YORK.

FOR NEW YORK

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE"

VIA SUEZ CANAL

Sailing on or about 14th September.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

FOR SHANGHAI & YOKOHAMA.

S.S. "AFRICA" Sailing about 6th October.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports, via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

S.S. "HUNGARIA" Sailing on or about 3rd October.

S.S. "AFRICA" Sailing about 7th November.

Passengers Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For JAVA, S.S. "BORNEO M." sailing on or about 16th Sept.

S.S. "SAMARANG M." sailing on or about 10th Oct.

For JAPAN, S.S. "SAMARANG M." sailing on or about 8th Sept.

S.S. "RIOJUN M." sailing on or about 14th Sept.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA)

Steamship services Trans-Pacific.

also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for South African Ports, with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., and Apar Lines.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
CHANGSHA	25th Sept.	1st Oct.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 35

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sailing
LONDON	"KANSAS"	10th Sept.
LONDON	"SWAZI"	18th Sept.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

or to REISS & Co. Canton

General Agents.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.

TRANS PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board steamers.

HONGKONG.

TO

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

Due Inwards	About	Sailing	About
S.S. VINIA	Sept. 12	S.S. VINIA	Sept. 15
S.S. WEST HIXTON	Oct. 7	S.S. WEST HIXTON	Oct. 10

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS. No transshipment en route.

Shipside connection with the Salt Lake, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

HEAD OFFICES: LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
BRANCH OFFICE: HONGKONG OFFICE: Prince's Building, Chater Road, Telephone No. 1062.
HONGKONG OFFICE: CHAS. E. RICHARDSON, General Agent for South China.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
MANILA	Taksang	Fri., 10th Sept. at 2 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Ningsang	Fri., 10th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Hangsang	Sat., 11th Sept. at d'light.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Namsang	Sat., 11th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Esang	Sun., 12th Sept. at d'light.
KOBE	Chaksang	Mon., 13th Sept. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kumsang	Tues., 14th Sept. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Loksang	Wed., 15th Sept. at 8 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometime calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passengers accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers, and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "NAMSANG" will be despatched on 11th Sept., at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KUMSANG" will be despatched on or about 14th Sept., at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Tientsin	10th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	11th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Chenah	12th Sept. at d'light.
AMOY, SHAI & PUKOW	Suiyang	14th Sept. at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chinhua	14th Sept. at noon.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENSIN	Pulchow	14th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	S'kiang	16th Sept. at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'tow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Sept. 8, 1920.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haiching	A. H. Stewart	FRI., 10th Sept. at 2 p.m.
Haikong	J. S. Thomson	SAT., 11th Sept. at 2 p.m.
Haibong	W. C. Passmore	TUES., 14th Sept. at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co.'s Wharf (near Blake Pier.)
For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd. & China Mutual S. S. Co., Ltd.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong	via Suez	10th Sept.
"BIRMINGHAM CITY"	via Suez	End of Sept.
"CITY OF DUNKERK"	via Suez	1st Oct.
"ALAN"	via Suez	

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.
For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO. CANTON.

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

The ss. WAKASU MARU, N.Y.K. line, arrived yesterday afternoon from Glasgow with 2,300 tons of general cargo for Hongkong and 262 tons for Japan. Her first-class passengers numbered 57.

The U.S.S.B.'s LAKE FAULK, operated by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, brought yesterday from Calcutta 15 tons of tea for Hongkong and 1,436 tons of cement for elsewhere.

From Hamburg the N.Y.K.'s DAKAR MARU arrived at noon yesterday with 8,000 tons of salt, iron and general merchandise for Hongkong and 360 tons of dye, wine, etc. for Japan.—Mooring Kowloon Wharf.

The Norwegian vessel PROSPER, consigned here this morning from Saigon 2,111 tons of rice. She carried 220 deck passengers.—Mooring C-40.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The s.s. A J A X (Blue Funnel Line) left Liverpool on 31st July for Hongkong and is due here on 11th September.

The Dollar Line Company's s.s. HAROLD DOLLAR (New York Line) left New York on July 12th, and is due in Hongkong September 25th.

The Dollar Line Company's s.s. MELVILLE DOLLAR, left Vancouver on August 12th and is due in Hongkong Sept. 15th.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KITANO M., (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 21st Aug. and is expected here on the 23rd September.

The N. Y. K. s.s. NIKKO M. (Australian Line) left Sydney for this port via Thursday Island, Manila on the 27th August and is expected here on the 17th Sept.

The T. K. K. s.s. PERSIA M. arrived at Yokohama on the 29th instant, sailed Sept. 2nd, being due at this port Sept. 10th.

The N.Y.K. s.s. KAGA M. (European Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 30th August and is expected here on the 8th Sept.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAMAKURA M. (Liverpool Line) left Liverpool for this port via Suez on the 28th August, and is expected here on the 10th October.

The N. Y. K. s.s. WAKASA M. (Liverpool Line) left Singapore for this port on the 2nd Sept. and is expected here on the 7th Sept.

The Ben Line s.s. BENALDER from Grangemouth, Leith and London, left Singapore for this port on 4th instant and may be expected to arrive here on or about 10th instant.

The P. & O. s.s. NANKIN left Singapore for this port on the 4th instant, at 5 a.m. with the outward English Mails, and is due here on the 9th instant at about 8 a.m.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA arrived at Yokohama on 3rd September, left there 4th September, and is due at Vancouver, B.C., on 13th September.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF ASIA arrived at Yokohama on 6th September a.m. left there 7th September a.m. and is due at Hongkong on 18th Sept. a.m.

The s.s. LYCAON (Blue Funnel Line) left Shimonsession 5th inst. for London, Antwerp and Hamburg via Hongkong. Vessel is due here on 9th inst. and will sail, as above, on 10th idem at noon.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAGA M. (European Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 6th September and is expected here on the 9th Sept. ber.

The N. Y. K. s.s. NIKKO M. (Australian Line) left Thursday Is. for this port via Manila on the 5th Sept. and is expected here on the 17th September.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF JAPAN, arrived at Shanghai, on 4th September, left there 7th September, and is due at Hongkong, on 9th Sept. noon.

The N. Y. K. s.s. YOKOHAMA MARU, (European Line) left Yokohama for this port via Kobe, Moji and Shanghai on the 6th September and is expected here on the 19th September.

THE CHILDREN'S JOY

Paris, Aug. 10.—Red Cross records of 180 countries show that as a result of the recent war, over 12,000,000 children have lost either one or other of their parents. In Russia, it is estimated, 4,000,000 children have been deprived of either father or mother; in Germany, 3,000,000; and in France 1,000,000. The loss of the rest of the combatant nations make up the remaining 4,000,000.

Cool Summer Negligees



Quaint Evening Gown of Taffeta Trimmed with Frills and Tiny Clusters of Flowers



Special Grace and Softness has this Fine Pink Peignoir



A Negligee of Rich Brocade with the New Bat Sleeve



Delightfully Cool are Negligees of Fine Linen

Modes of the Moment.

Richness of fabric and trimmings of line make the new negligees more formal than the old-style kimono and room-wrap. They need to be. Yet, no matter how expensive a negligee is, it is not supposed to be other than an intimate garment and does not show itself below the upper half unless it has the frock character of a breakfast gown or a tea gown. Modern teagowns are scarcely distinguishable from evening frocks, except that they have sleeves and, of course, lack the pronounced décolletage of a bona fide evening gown; but in fabric they are just as handsome, just as impressive.

There are delightful "one-fastening" teagowns, all softly draped chiffon, held in by a soft sash. The costume appears to be a bodice and skirt, but it is really a one-piece affair, and after its soft looseness is slipped on a single fastening holds it in place on the figure. One of these admirable teagowns is of brown chiffon, so draped that there are several layers of the chiffon, yet the garment is light as a feather. Dull gold metal embroideries, veiled with a layer of the brown chiffon ornament the waist and sleeve and the sash tying loosely at one hip, is of brown and gold brocade. Of course, the footwear must be changed to correspond with such a teagown, and the brown chiffon model would require brown silk stock socks and bronze slippers to set off its richness.

BREAKFAST GOWNS OF THIS SILK.

It is more correct now to wear a dainty little breakfast gown than to appear at the morning repast in a loose sacque and bouffant cap. The pictured breakfast gown is of primrose tinted taffeta, trimmed with gay little double frills down the front and around all edges, and with tiny bunches of mauve flowers tucked on the pockets and below the collar. The pockets are shirred and are really the upper edge of panels set into the skirt to give extra fullness. One fastening below the collar holds the frock, the sash existing at the waistline.

TRousER NEGLIGEEs IN FAVOUR. Another breakfast costume which some women will consider rather too unconventional for their personal taste, is in Oriental style, with full trousers instead of the customary petticoat effect. The negligee in the picture is of corp-coloured satin veiled with black chiffon. Neck, tunic and sleeve are piped with white satin and two big white silk tassels weight down the draped sides of the tunic very gracefully. The tunic slips over the head and fastens on one shoulder and it is a garment all in one piece, with short kimono sleeves. Some of these Oriental negligees are of white satin, richly embroidered in white. One stunning model is of black satin with red piping and tassels.

A LInEN NEGLIGEE.

Quite in contrast to the dashing Oriental suit with its shimmer of yellow satin under black chiffon, is the demurely feminine little peignoir of white linen with the high Decolleté or Empire waistline that is always so purely feminine in suggestion. The enchanting little gown pictured, a room negligee this, not a breakfast gown for downstairs—is of shell pink linen, pleated and well pressed to give fullness in the skirt while the shortwaisted upper part is quite plain and straight, with wide insertions of fine lace set in around the V neck and deep armhole. There is a casing at sides and back, between waist and skirt, and through this casing is run the shell pink sash ribbon, which ties across the panel front that extends from neck to ankle. Just for extra daintiness, a small pink rosebud has been tucked against the left shoulder.

SILK KIMONOS.

There is something about a Japanese kimono that keeps it forever in woman's favour. Pictured is an adapted Japanese kimono. It departs from traditional Japanese lines, in the extra, more comfortable fullness of its skirt, in its flaring, short sleeves and in the rather elaborate girdle and sash.

SLEEVES, FEATURE OF THE NEGLIGEE COSTUME.

A negligee is often "made" by its sleeves, and a great deal of material is put into the sleeve draperies of negligees, even the summer models which must be diaphanous to suggest coolness. The new bat sleeve, made of chiffon and reaching almost to the ankle is pictured. This huge sleeve adds incalculable grace to the straight, simple negligee of pale yellow brocade—the sleeve is of pale yellow chiffon. Note the odd cut of this sleeve drapery, the chiffon extending over the hand and trailing downward almost to the ankle. The sleeves are in one piece and the chiffon drapery extends across the back of the negligee. The cord girdle ties at the back and the long ends have large tassels that drag on the floor with the train of the negligee. Pale yellow and deeper yellow are especially fashionable for negligee garments this season. Next in favour comes shell pink, and after that orchid. The ribbon-trimmed peignoir is of very pale chiffon and self tone crepe meter with a collar of cream lace that runs down the front of the chiffon jacket. A pale pink ribbon lacing down the slashed sleeve drapery is especially interesting trimming detail.



Flower trimming and streamers add to the smartness of the above little coquettish breakfast cap.

JOTTINGS.

LINGERIE RIBBONS.

need not be sewn into undergarments. A tiny safety pin will attach the ribbon securely, and can be removed more easily than stitches when washing day comes round.

THREAD STOCKINGS are now being worn by smart people. They are very fine and very expensive, reaching as high a price as 60s. a pair, but they are more durable than silk. They are generally in some light clear shade, or white. Those in black have an open mesh.

FLESH GEORGETTE is the most fashionable coloured material for lingerie. However, orchid in satin and georgette runs a close second. White satin is used for bridal sets. Instead of lace, frills of self-coloured material are being used as lingerie trimming.

BUNCHES of cherries make a charming decoration for the satin or brocade mules which are now indispensable for bouffant wear. One very pretty pair of aquamarine-blue satin were finished with tiny bunches of ripe, red cherries and minute ruching of cherry-coloured tulle.

LINGERIE FASHIONS.

HINTS FOR A MODERN BRIDE.

A list of the fabrics used for dance frocks could almost be used as a tabulation of the materials of which lingerie is made. There are all sorts of radium satins, crepes and lovely novelty stuffs, to say nothing of Milanese silks for those who prefer them. There are a number of other daintily figured fabrics being used for underthings, and narrowly striped and inconspicuously dotted silks also find favour among those who go in for novelties. Net is being extensively used as a trimming for lingerie and even black net is introduced with excellent effect. Black monograms are new, too, and are often employed when there is no other touch of black. All sorts of little figurings, Oriental or just frankly futuristic, serve to ornament the modern girl's lingerie. Even animals disport themselves in decorative attitudes on the chemise or night gown. It is hard to visualize a dainty trousseau set embroidered with elephants, yet these animals were the motif for a set that was fascinating because of this decoration, and because it was pale grey.

It is not every bride who will choose beaded lingerie, or want deep orchid or liberty blue for her underthings, yet Paris shows both of these as novelties. Pale orchid is a colour many brides are using instead of flesh. When embroidered, or when trimmed with two-tone ribbon, one side of which is yellow or blue, it is charming.

Yellow in its softer tones is another favourite with this year's brides and with women in general. A yellow crepe meter and georgette trousseau set recently imported was trimmed with uncut fringe in matching tone, the fringe being made of the narrowest and flattest of braids. The pajamas in this instance had a slip-on coat of georgette with fringe at the edge and around the slightly belled sleeves, and the trousers were of crepe meter, their turback cuffs faced with the georgette.

JOTTINGS.

A BRIDE TO BE had a novel idea of marking her trousseau. On each garment in an inconspicuous spot she had worked a small butterfly in silver washing thread. She said she liked it so much better than initials or the name in full, but one wondered what an autocratic laundry would say to the idea, and had visions of a horrid little indelible mark keeping the butterfly company.

MOST UP TO DATE.

silk stockings are no longer severely plain, but have drop-stitch lines all over them, whilst others have openwork clockings down either side which give an appearance of slimmness to even quite ordinary ankles, and make pretty ones prettier still. It is a pity some girls realise neither the value of lines when they have not been favoured in the matter of ankles nor the necessity of avoiding tartans and checks.

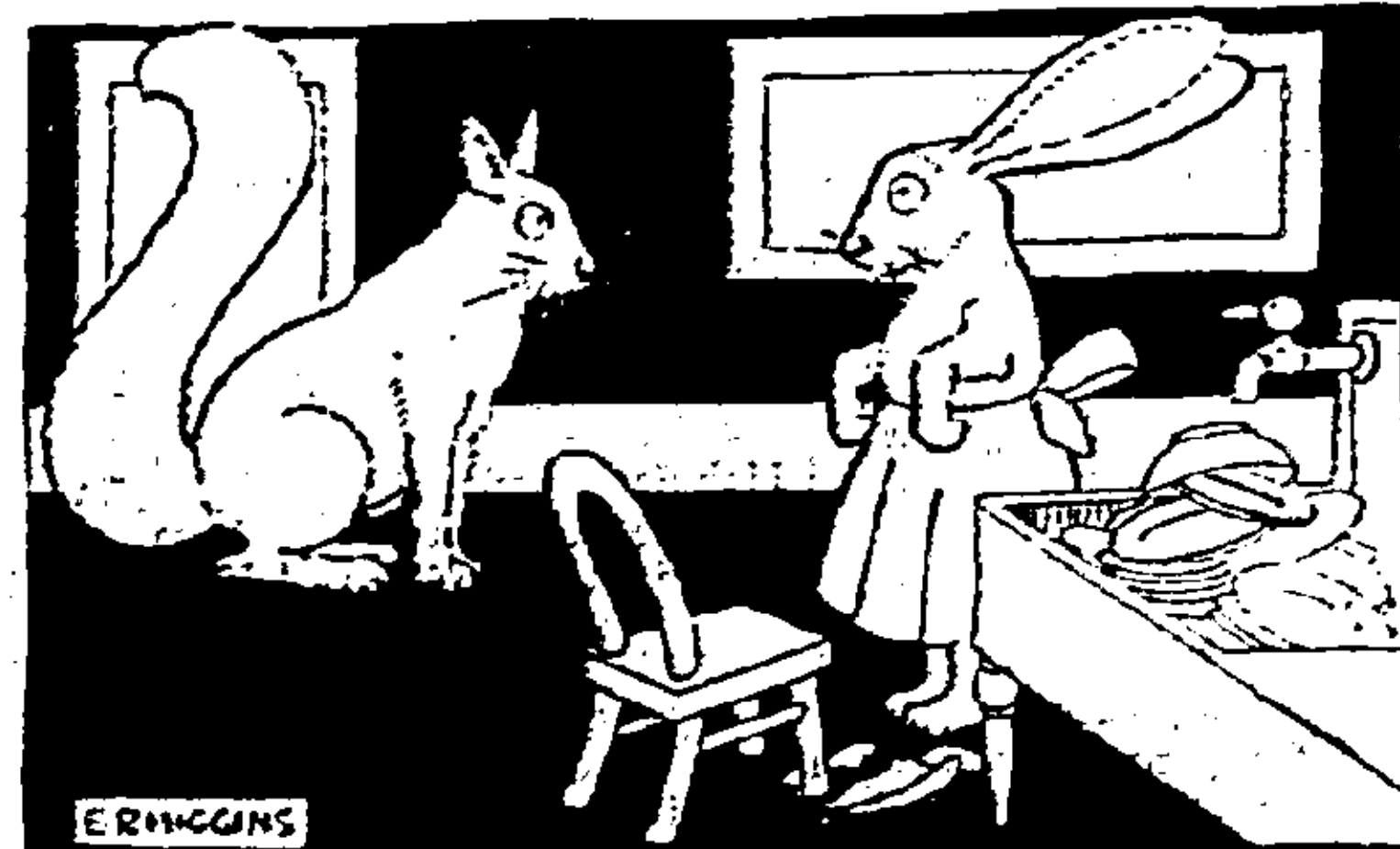
LITTLE FOLKS' CORNER.

ADVENTURES OF THE TWINS: IX.

After Nancy and Nick left Scramble Squirrel sitting safely away up in the top of the alder tree out of reach of Fleet the Fox, they hurried to Ben Bunny's house to see how he felt about exchanging his ears for Scramble's bushy tail.

For some reason he had been delayed and was just reaching home as the twins arrived. So they hid behind a near-by bush cause they didn't wish to be seen. They had promised Ruba, the fairy, to find out if Ben was really happy about losing his ears, and this was the best way they could think of to do it.

Mrs. Blossom Bunny was washing the dishes when he arrived and when he rushed into the kitchen wishing Scramble's long tail for very joy at getting home again. Mrs. Bunny had such a turn that she dropped her best salad bowl and smashed it to atoms.



Mrs. Bunny had such a turn that she dropped her best salad bowl and smashed it to atoms.

"Good gracious me!" she cried, dropping into a chair, "but you did scare me. Scramble Squirrel. You don't generally come in without knocking, and I thought you were a burglar at first."

Ben Bunny laughed at that. "Take a good look at me, Blossom," he suggested, "and see who you think I am."

So Blossom looked hard. She even put on her spectacles, and when she saw who it was, her own husband, Ben, without his beautiful ears and with a regular scrubbing brush of a tail, instead, she couldn't speak for amazement.

"I traded with Scramble," he explained, "for several reasons. First of all I can get away from the fox easier without those everlasting long ears to give away my hiding hole. And second because perhaps I can learn to climb a tree with this fine tail to balance me. Besides, you'll find it useful to clean the house with."

(To be continued next Wednesday.)

